DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 140 806 IR 004 877

AUTHOR	McKenna, Gerald
TITLE	An Analysis of the Community and Public Library of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	309p.; For related documents, see ED 124 192, ED 125 629, ED 126 947, ED 134 179, ED 134 182 and ED 134 185-186
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$16.73 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Census Figures; *Community Characteristics; *Community Study; Diagrams; *Library Collections; *Library Programs; *Library Services; Maps; *Public Libraries; Tables (Data); *Use Studies
IDENTIFIERS	Rhode Island (Pawtucket)

ABSTRACT

This study is an evaluation and planning tool using information and techniques presented in a seminar conducted in 1975-76 called "Institute on Developing Dynamic Public Library Services Responsive to Community Needs." It is a synthesis and analysis of information available about the City and its Library. Presented in four parts, Part 1 analyzes the population, family size, income, marital status, school enrollment, and unemployment for the community. Part 2 analyzes the city of Pawtucket. Size, location, physical features, governmental structures and services, transportation patterns, and facilities are some of the factors that are reviewed. The Pawtucket Public library in the context of the city of Pawtucket and in the larger context of its role as the Regional Library Center for the Northern Interrelated Library System is described in Part 3. Library holdings, services offered, programs, resources, size, location, staff organization, departmental operations, and library users are all facets taken into consideration. The final part contains recommendations for improved services, growth, and expansion. (Author/AP)

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE
COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

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Researched & Written By

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An Analysis of the Community and Public Library of Pawtucket, Rhode Island

Researched & Written by Gerald McKenna

This study is an evaluation and planning tool using information and techniques developed by Roger Greer and others, in a seminar conducted in 1975-1976, called "Institute on Developing Dynamic Public Library Services Responsive to Community Needs." It is a synthesis and analysis of information available about the City and its Library.

The work is divided into four parts. Part 1 analyzes the population of Pawtucket, R.I., using mostly 1970 Census data. Age, education, family size, income, marital status, school enrollment and unemployment for the community are viewed. In Part 2, the City of Pawtucket is analyzed. Size, location, physical features, governmental structures and services, transportation patterns and facilities are some of the factors that are reviewed. Part 3 describes the Pawtucket Public Library in the context of the City of Pawtucket, and in the larger context of its role as the Regional Library Center for the Northern Interrelated Library System. Library holdings, services offered, programs, resources, size, location, staff organization, departmental operations, and library users are all facets taken into consideration. The final part (Part 4) is recommendations for improved services, growth, and expansion.

Acknowledgments

In preparation of this "Community Needs Analysis", I have become indebted to many people who have contributed to it, directly and indirectly; by their courtesy in answering queries by mail, by phone, and in person; providing me with leads and contacts; in criticizing portions of the manuscript. To all, I give sincere thanks.

A sincere debt of gratitude is owed to J. Curt Bohling, former Director of Pawtucket Public Library, and Ruth E. Corkill, Adult Services Coordinator of the Pawtucket Public Library, who entrusted me with the task of researching and writing this survey. Not to be forgotten is their constant encouragement and valuable criticism of earlier drafts.

None has contributed with more consistancy than Jason L. Blank, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Rhode Island College who has been a source of unfailing support, encouragement, and counsel.

Earlier drafts of this survey (or portions thereof) were read by a number of persons whose criticisms, suggestions, and insights have been extremely helpful. I am indebted to the staff of Pawtucket Public Library especially Leo N. Flanagan for their counsel and support.

A special and grateful acknowledgment, also, is made to Kathleen Mallen who typed and retyped this entire survey and made needed corrections when necessary.

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Part I

PURPOSE

This study is an evaluation and planning tool for the continued development and growth of Pawtucket Public Library. The objectives for this study are based on measurable, well-defined components of the library and its community.

Research of this nature has long been dormant in the library field. With today's economic conditions, it is imperative to demonstrate the need for the library in measurable terms. Staff members at Pawtucket Public Library feel that this study is an important and valuable tool.

OBJECTIVES

1. This study will extract and interpret information concerning the population of Pawtucket--age, education, family size, and religion--to help determine economic and social characteristics within a defined geographic boundary.

Users, non-users, and potential user groups will be considered in the context of the lifestyle of the population. This will include: work, unemployment, leisure, cultural activities, education, and recreation.

2. The City of Pawtucket, itself, will be analyzed. The size, location, physical features, natural resources, governmental structures and services, transportation patterns and facilities are all important factors which must be viewed. Thus, the environment in which Pawtucket Public Library functions will be described.

3. The third objective is to view Pawtucket Public Library in the context of the City of Pawtucket, and in the larger context of its role as the Regional Library Center for the Northern Interrelated Library System. Library holdings, services offered, programs, resources, size, location, staff organization and departmental operations will all be taken into consideration. Its strengths, weaknesses, duplication, and uniqueness will be identified.

Generalizations will be made about the user study concerning age, sex, what materials users do and do not use, and what services they demand. Therefore, use and non-use patterns will be identified.

4. After the various information is collected, it must be synthesized to produce a multifaceted analysis of the library and its community. Community needs must be identified; current areas of involvment and potential areas for new involvement or program

divestment will be defined. Thereby, the past, the present and the future role of the library will be delineated.

The final objective is to provide tangible tools to help the library achieve its goals. There exists the possible reassessment of existing policy statements and new areas where policy statements are needed. These will include: acquisitions, weeding, programming, reference, and other services. This is the vital thrust towards a plan for improved services, growth and expansion.

INTRODUCTION

Pawtucket, meaning "fall of the water," was given its name by Narragansett Indians who deeded the land along the Blackstone River to Roger Williams. The river had been discovered about 35 years earlier by William Blackstone; but the first Pawtucket settler was Joseph Jenks, Jr., who purchased 60 acres near Pawtucket Falls in 1671. He saw in the waterfall a potential for power. This union of manpower and waterpower was the beginning of a partnership that would run its course in Pawtucket and the Republic. It was in Pawtucket that the first waterpowered spinning factory in America commenced operations. Thus, as early as 1793, the textile industry made its presence felt here.

For almost two centuries after the village of Pawtucket was settled, the section east of the Blackstone River was in Massachusetts. The west side of the river was set off from Providence in 1765 and became part of the town of North Providence. In 1872, the Massachusetts portion of Pawtucket from the Blackstone River easterly to the Ten Mile River was ceded to Rhode Island in exchange for the Rhode Island town of Fall River. Two years later, the villages on both sides of the river were consolidated into the town of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In 1885, Pawtucket was incorporated as it exists today, a city covering an area of 8.9 square miles.

As early as the 1820's, the dominant industry in Pawtucket was manufacturing. Ansel Nickerson, in A Raw Recruit's War Experiences (1888), said that Pawtucket "is not the largest city in the world, neither is it the richest, but there is no city on earth of its size which produces such a variety of manufactured articles."[1]

Until 1926, Pawtucket's textile industry was the greatest contributor to the city's wealth. The industry employed 80% of all industrial workers in Pawtucket. After the mid-1920's, the industry declined rapidly. Cheap sources of labor in the south and the movement of the markets west provided the impetus for the textile manufacturers to establish their factories elsewhere.

Despite the almost total migration of Pawtucket's textile mills to the South, the city's industrial life has remained active. The massive exodus has ceased and the situation has stabilized.

However, the city has been burdened with two outstanding problems. The manufacturing base consists of low paying, labor-intensive jobs with little or no growth potential. This problem is compounded by the presence of a low-skilled labor force. What results is an inability to hold the educated and technically skilled members of the labor force. Sophisticated, vibrant growth industries seek other locations.

Population information prior to the 1890 census must be viewed with some caution. Table I does provide some early population estimates. It was not until 1885 that the City of Pawtucket was incorporated as it exists today. Earlier information is often inaccurate, or where accurate, so diverse as to prevent analysis.

By offering industrial employment to a large number of unskilled laborers, Pawtucket experienced a rapid influx of people between 1890 and 1930. In addition to employment opportunities, the City offered large tracts of vacant land for residential housing. Together, these two factors attracted the major proportion of Pawtucket's population before 1930.

---

[1] Ansel Nickerson, *A Raw Recruit's War Experiences*, (Providence. 1888) quoted in Susan Marie Boucher, *The History of Pawtucket, 1635-1976* (Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Public Library, 1976), p. 3.

After 1930, population grew at a slower rate. The textile industry moved out of New England and the city's manufacturing base began to decline. The population decrease shown in the 1940 Census reflects this emigration. However, with the increasing use of the automobile, employment was not restricted to local industry. Vacant land in the eastern and western sections of Pawtucket provided the opportunity for suburban-type development within city limits. This growth balanced the population losses from the older sections of the city. In 1950, the population was 81,436--an all time high.

During the 1950's and 1960's, conditions stabilized. The net population loss between 1950 and 1960 was slight--only 435 persons. From 1960 to 1970, Pawtucket again experienced a decrease, but of only approximately 5%. Most of this decrease was primarily due to construction of Interstate 95 through the city. A segment of the expressway in Pawtucket was constructed through residential neighborhoods and required the relocation of approximately 837 households. According to a study by C. E. Maguire, Pawtucket Downtown Action Plan (1972), on the effects of Interstate 95, 54% of the persons who were dislocated by the highway relocated within the city, and 46% moved out of Pawtucket.[2]

A still later study in 1974 by R. L. Polk shows another decrease of approximately 3% in the early 1970's.[3]

According to the population projections stability is the forecast; only modest growth in the future is predicted.

---

[2] Pawtucket Downtown Action Plan (Providence, R.I.: C. E. Maguire, 1973), pp. 5-22.

[3] Profiles of Change, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, "Report R 8000" (Detroit, Mich.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1974), p.1.

TABLE I

POPULATION SUMMARIES AND PROJECTIONS FOR PAWTUCKET, R.I.

1830[1]	1860[1]	1890[1]	1920[2]	1930[2]	1940[2]
1,459	4,200	27,663	64,248	77,149	75,797
1950[2]	**1960[2]**	**1970[2]**	**1974[3]**	**1980[4]**	**1985[4]**
81,436	81,001	76,984	74,580	78,600	81,100

Footnotes & Sources:

1. Pawtucket, R.I., Facts and Figures, 1976. (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976), p. 2.

2. An Analysis of Recent Population Trends (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 2.

3. Profiles of Change, Pawtucket, R.I., "Report R 8000" Detroit, Mich.: R.L. Polk & Co., 1974), p. 1.

4. An Analysis of Recent Population Trends (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 17.

TABLE II

COMPARISON OF POPULATION, PAWTUCKET, R.I.

YEAR	POPULATION	% of CHANGE IN DESIGNATED YEARS
1830	1,459	
1860	4,200	+187.90
1890	27,663	+557.90
1920	64,248	+132.50
1930	77,149	+ 20.10
1940	75,797	- 1.75
1950	81,436	+ 7.40
1960	81,001	- 0.50
1970	76,984	- 4.96
1974	74,580	- 3.12
1980	78,600	+ 5.40
1985	81,100	+ 3.20

CREDITS

1. An Analysis of Recent Population Trends. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.
2. Boucher, Susan Marie. The History of Pawtucket, 1635-1976. Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Public Library, 1976.
3. Nickerson, Ansel. A Raw Recruit's War Experiences. Providence, R.I., 1888. Quoted in Susan Marie Boucher, The History of Pawtucket, 1635-1976, Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Public Library, 1976.
4. Pawtucket Downtown Action Plan. Providence, R.I.: C. E. Maguire, Inc., 1973.
5. Profiles of Change, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. "Report R 8000." Detroit, Mich.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1974.

NOTE

The City Planning Division was part of the Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency until January 1, 1975 when it became a separate department. It is now called the Pawtucket City Planning Department.

CENSUS TRACT DESIGNATIONS

Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. In each statistical area, tracts were established by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in cooperation with a local committee. Tracts were generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long period of time so that comparisons may be made from census to census.

The City of Pawtucket is divided into twenty two (22) census tracts. Table III shows the various tract designations while Map A indicates the boundaries of the specific tracts.

While open to some debate, the Pawtucket Planning Department has provided a Table IV which delineates the various neighborhoods by census tracts. One must realize that neighborhoods usually are never clearly defined--boundaries are rather hazy and confusing. For the purposes of this report, however, these neighborhod designations as defined by the City Planning Department will be used.

Also, it should be noted that an error was made by the Bureau of the Census placing the John E. Fogarty housing for the elderly in Census Tract 160 instead of Census Tract 152. The City Planning Department has corrected the figures wherever possible; but it was impossible to eliminate this error from all of the data.

By evaluating and analyzing the census material, the library will more successfully serve its many and diverse roles in this urban setting.

Finally, the reader must bear in mind that most of the figures used in the following discussion are based on the 1970 Census, and thus six years old. Although R.L. Polk and Company completed a study in 1974, it is more applicable to the business community. Where possible, these figures will be included.

TABLE III

CENSUS TRACTS
In Pawtucket

149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171

Source: An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973, p. 3.

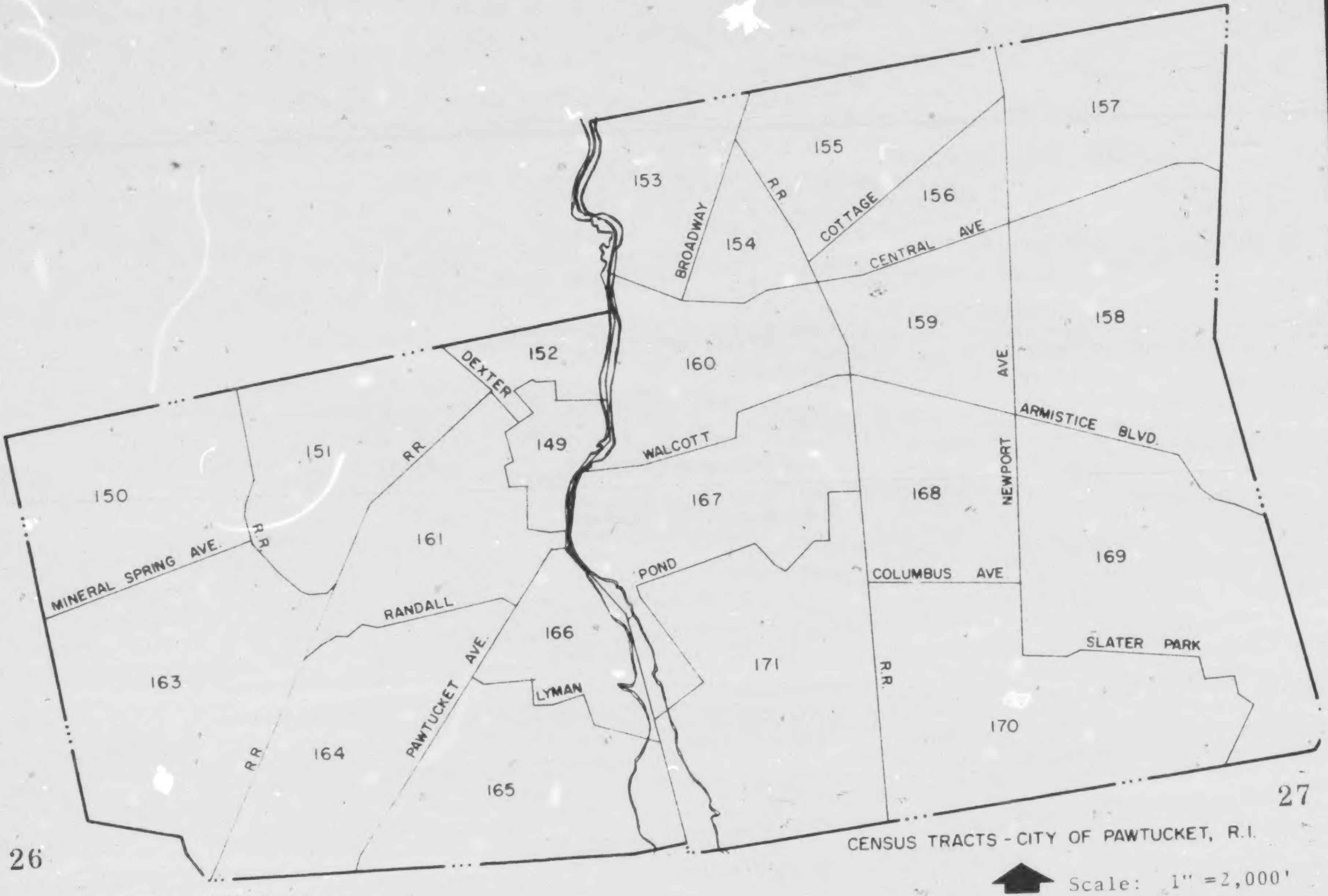
TABLE IV

Pawtucket Neighborhoods
By Census Tracts

Neighborhood	Tracts
Downtown	149, 152
Fairlawn	150, 163
Woodlawn	151, 161
South Woodlawn	164
Pleasant View	153, 154
East Side	160
Oak Hill	165
Darlington	155, 156, 158, 159, 168, 169, 170
Pinecrest	157
East Riverview	167, 171
West Riverview	166

Source: An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973, p. 4.

MAP A
CENSUS TRACTS
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND


157
155
153
156
R.R.
COTTAGE
BROADWAY
154
CENTRAL AVE
159
158
152
DEXTER
160
AVE
ARMISTICE BLVD.
149
WALCOTT
151
R.R.
150
NEWPORT
167
168
161
R.R.
MINERAL SPRING AVE.
POND
COLUMBUS AVE
169
RANDALL
166
SLATER PARK
PAWTUCKET AVE.
171
163
R.R.
LYMAN
170
R.R.
164
165
27
26
CENSUS TRACTS - CITY OF PAWTUCKET, R.I.
Scale: 1" =2,000'

Source: 1970 Census.

CREDITS

1. *Number of Inhabitants-1970*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, 1971.

2. *An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population*. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

AGE CHARACTERISTICS

The following Tables (V, VI, and VII) statistically describe Pawtucket by census tracts, neighborhoods, and the city as a whole. 14.1% of the city's population is 65 years and older. The Downtown (Tracts 149 and 152) and East Side (Tract 160) show 34.2% and 24.9% of their neighborhood populations in this age grouping. Moreover, the city has a large 35-64 age group (35.3%). At the same time, 30.7% of the population is comprised of the age group 0 to 18.

A number of forces acting together have caused a decline in the working-age population (those 16 to 64 capable of earning income). Contributing factors include: 1) the nature of the local economy and its limited employment opportunities; 2) the metropolitan process, in which those who can afford to do so move to the suburbs; and 3) the lack of vacant land in the city suitable for suburban development.[1] The relatively high percentage of the very young and the very old in Pawtucket is a factor of great concern for the library as a social service institution.

---

[1] Cohen, Judith W., A Study of Services in Pawtucket (Pawtucket, R.I.: Community Action Program, 1966), p. 13.

TABLE V

Age Characteristics By Census Tracts
Pawtucket, R.I.
% of each Census Tract
( ) denotes population of each Census Tract

AGE	149 (210)	150 (4,666)	151 (4,822)	152 (1,429)	153 (3,105)	154 (2,277)	155 (4,511)	156 (2,827)	157 (4,777)	158 (4,793)	159 (3,327
0- 2	3.8	4.5	5.0	2.4	5.8	6.5	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.1
3- 4	0	3.3	5.6	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.0	4.2	2.7	3.4	3.1
5-13	2.9	15.7	17.7	6.9	16.3	18.2	16.5	15.9	17.2	16.4	13.6
14-18	2.4	8.4	9.3	4.7	8.3	8.0	7.7	8.2	11.0	8.9	8.2
19-34	13.8	19.5	19.9	12.9	19.6	21.9	20.5	20.6	17.2	16.9	18.1
35-64	44.3	33.7	30.3	35.5	32.8	29.7	36.6	34.4	39.4	37.4	37.1
65+	32.9	14.8	12.1	35.6	13.3	11.7	11.1	12.7	9.2	13.0	15.7
	100.0										

TABLE V (CONTINUED)

Age Characteristics By Census Tracts

AGE	160 (3,107)	161 (4,343)	163 (2,910)	164 (5,242)	165 (4,277)	166 (2,057)	167 (3,448)	168 (3,581)	169 (2,098)	170 (4,168)	171 (5,009
0- 2	5.2	4.7	3.5	5.7	4.4	5.4	5.0	3.6	2.8	3.5	5.0
3- 4	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.1
5-13	9.4	14.9	15.5	15.4	13.4	15.4	13.2	15.8	13.5	15.3	19.8
14-18	6.7	8.8	9.3	7.1	9.0	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.9	10.7	8.8
19-34	20.8	18.6	16.8	21.2	17.5	20.9	20.9	17.7	15.1	17.1	18.9
35-64	30.5	33.4	39.1	31.1	37.0	31.3	35.2	38.7	43.2	41.8	33.1
65+	24.9	16.7	13.8	16.1	15.9	15.7	14.8	13.3	13.3	8.8	10.2
											100.0

1. May vary due to rounding error.

Source: General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-1. pp. 9-10.

33

32

TABLE VI

Age Characteristics By Neighborhoods
Pawtucket, R.I.
% of each neighborhood

NEIGHBORHOODS	0-2 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	5-13 yrs.	14-18 yrs.	19-34 yrs.	35-64 yrs.	65+ yrs.	TOTAL
Downtown (149,152)	3.1	1.0	4.9	3.5	13.3	39.9	34.2	100.0[1]
Fairlawn (150,163)	3.9	2.8	15.6	8.9	18.2	36.4	14.3	
Woodlawn (151,161)	4.9	4.3	16.3	9.1	19.3	31.9	14.4	
South Woodlawn (164)	5.7	3.4	15.4	7.1	21.2	31.1	16.1	
Pleasant View (153,154)	6.2	3.9	17.3	8.2	20.8	31.3	12.5	
East Side (160)	5.2	2.6	9.4	6.7	20.8	30.5	24.9	
Oak Hill (165)	4.4	2.8	13.4	9.0	17.5	37.0	15.9	
Darlington (155,156, 158, 159, 168, 169,170)	3.8	3.0	15.3	8.9	18.0	38.5	12.6	
Pinecrest (157)	3.3	2.7	17.2	11.0	17.2	39.4	9.2	
East Riverview (167, 171)	5.0	3.5	16.5	8.4	19.9	34.1	12.5	
West Riverview (166)	5.4	2.8	15.4	8.6	20.9	31.3	15.7	100.0[1]

1. May vary due to rounding error.

Source: General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, Table P-1. pp. 9-10.

TABLE VII
Age Characteristics
% For Pawtucket

Totals

Age Category	Percentage of Population
0- 2	4.5
3- 4	3.2
5-13	15.4
14-18	8.6
19-34	18.8
35-64	35.3
65+	14.1

Source: General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-1, pp. 9-10.

CREDITS

1. An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

2. Cohen, Judith W. A Study of Services in Pawtucket. Pawtucket, R.I.: Community Action Program, 1966.

3. General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971.

INCOME

The 1970 median family income in Pawtucket was $9,265, while in 1960, the median was $5,525.[1] According to these statistics, Pawtucket has experienced a 67.7% increase in annual family income during the past decade. However, much of this improvement was due to inflation rather than as a result of improvements in the standard of living. As shown in Table VIII the figures for Pawtucket in 1970 were 95.2% of the Rhode Island median level and 96.6% of the United States median level.

The higher median incomes are found in Tracts 157, 158, 163, 165, 169 and 170, with Tracts 165 and 169 sharing the highest levels--$11,190 and $11,639, respectively. These tracts are all located on the outskirts of Pawtucket, with the exception of Tract 168. Consistent with the information above, Tracts 149 and 152, as shown in Map B, accommodate the lowest income families. In Tract 152, families receiving Social Security benefits represent 33.0% of the tract's total population.[2] Also, the city's two elderly housing projects are located within this tract. 12.8% of the families in Tract 149 are receiving Social Security pensions as their primary source of income.[3] Approximately 9.0% of the 20,401 families in the city, were classified as having incomes below the 1970 poverty level of $3,743 for a family of four.[4]

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[1] An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 38.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

The 1970 Census reveals that the aging in Pawtucket are generally less well off than those in other areas of Rhode Island. 34.0% of those 65 years old and older in Pawtucket have incomes less than the federal poverty level.[5] This figure can be contrasted with Providence which has the largest elderly population in the state, and whose elderly below the poverty line numbered 24.2%.[6] For the Rhode Island Metropolitan Statistical Area, the number of elderly below the poverty line is 26.4%.[7]

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[4] *Ibid.*, p. 44.

[5] *Elderly Services Project* (Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Model Cities Agencies, 1973), p. 2.

[6] *Ibid.*

[7] *Ibid.*

TABLE VIII

INCOME
% of Each Income Category by Tracts
( ) denotes population of each census tract

Income	149 (38)	150 (1279)	151 (1226)	152 (258)	153 (800)	154 (565)	155 (1266)	156 (792)	157 (1264)	158 (1296)	159 (933)	16 (832
Less than 5,000	52.6	21.0	32.0	50.8	23.3	25.3	17.2	14.8	10.6	13.2	15.6	25.
5,000-7,999	0	23.9	30.4	25.6	27.3	35.0	16.9	19.6	15.3	15.5	17.8	26.
8,000-14,999	47.4	40.7	30.8	19.8	43.5	33.8	52.0	59.5	54.5	55.8	55.2	35.
15,000-24,999	0	11.4	6.8	3.9	4.9	4.6	12.2	5.7	18.5	12.1	8.1	11.
25,000-49,999	0	2.9	0	0	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.3	3.4	3.2	1.
50,000+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	
	100	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Median Income	4,833	8,694	6,786	4,959	7,944	7,188	9,804	9,211	10,129	10,279	9,357	7,8

TABLE VIII
(CONTINUED)
INCOME

Income	161 (1066)	163 (820)	164 (1344)	165 (1225)	166 (461)	167 (961)	168 (972)	169 (582)	170 (1159)	171 (1272)	Totals (20,401)
Less than 5,000	29.1	14.1	25.1	10.4	22.6	18.4	12.3	9.3	10.1	22.7	21.6
5,000-7,999	23.7	13.8	24.3	16.2	12.8	26.6	19.1	19.1	14.7	17.7	20.1
8,000-14,999	38.6	54.5	42.9	42.0	53.4	41.7	54.6	37.3	51.6	47.4	45.1
15,000-24,999	8.2	13.8	6.4	20.7	10.2	10.1	13.5	23.9	21.8	11.9	10.9
25,000-49,999	0.5	3.8	1.3	9.0	1.1	2.5	0.4	7.7	1.6	0	2.0
50,000+	0	0	0	1.6	0	0.6	0	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
	100*										100.0*
Median Income	7,737	10,731	8,080	11,190	8,993	8,540	10,091	11,639	10,695	9,292	9,295

*may vary due to rounding error

Source: General Population Characteristics: Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970, Table P-4, pp. 63-64.

Median Income for Pawtucket, R.I. - $9,265[1]

Median Income for Rhode Island - $9,736[2]

Median Income for United States - $9,590[2]

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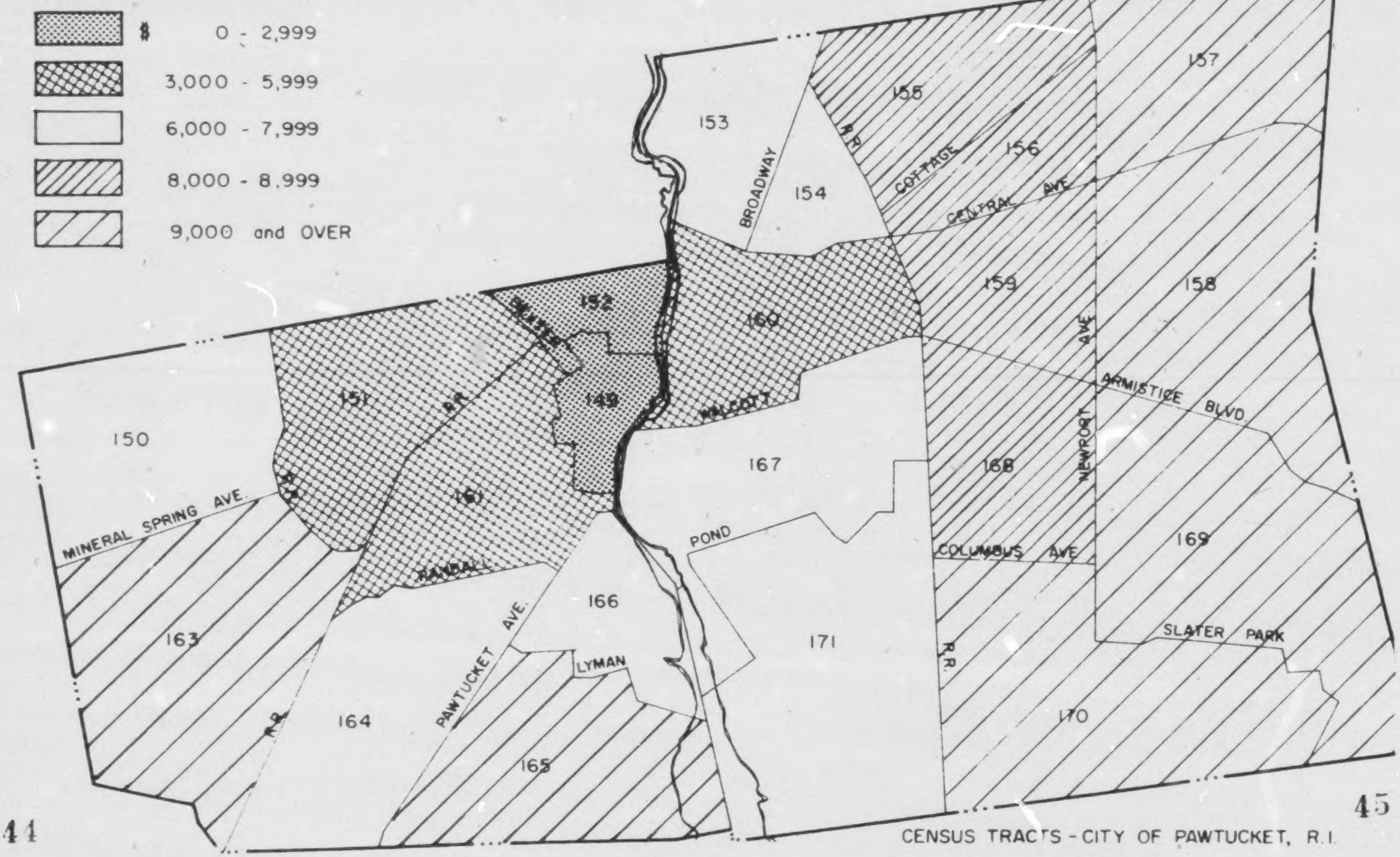
[1] An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population, Table 14, p. 39 as in Census Tracts. Prov.-War.-Pawt.,R.I.-Mass PHC(1)-166, U.S. Bureau of Census.

[2] Statistical Abstracts of the U.S.-1972 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1972), Table 532, p. 326.

MAP B

INCOME OF FAMILIES and UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS - 1969

(MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME)



$ 0 - 2,999
3,000 - 5,999
6,000 - 7,999
8,000 - 8.999
9,000 and OVER
157
155
153
154
156
R.R.
BROADWAY
COTTAGE
CENTRAL AVE
159
158
152
160
AVE
151
R.R.
149
WALCOTT
ARMISTICE BLVD.
150
167
168
NEWPORT
R.R.
MINERAL SPRING AVE.
161
POND
169
COLUMBUS AVE
RANDALL
166
163
AVE.
171
SLATER PARK
R.R.
PAWTUCKET
LYMAN
R.R.
164
170
165

CENSUS TRACTS - CITY OF PAWTUCKET, R.I.

SOURCE 1970 CENSUS.

SCALE 1" = 2000'

CREDITS

1. An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

2. Elderly Services Project. Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Model Cities Adminstration, 1973

3. General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971.

4. Statistical Abstracts of the United States-1972. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1972.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

For purposes of this study, occupations are divided into four categories: professional and managerial, sales and clerical, skilled workers, and labor services. The following is a description of the occupations in these categories.

The professional and managerial category includes professional, technical and kindred workers; health workers; teachers; managers; and administrators.

The sales and clerical grouping denotes sales, clerical and kindred workers.

Skilled workers include forepersons, construction workers, mechanics, repairpersons, and operatives. Operatives are defined as assemblers, dressmakers and seamstresses, furnacepersons, gas station attendants, laundry and dry cleaning operatives, spinners, truck drivers, bus drivers, delivery persons, and taxi cab drivers.

Labor service involves laborers, farm workers, and household, cleaning, food, and protective service workers.

60.1% of the city's total labor force is "blue collar" workers. Included in this category are the groupings of skilled workers and labor service. "White collar" workers account for 39.9% of the city's working population. This group includes professional and technical personnel, managers, administrators, sales and clerical workers.

Skilled workers represent the largest percentage of the working population--45.8%. The next largest group is sales and clerical with 24.2% of the working force (as shown in Table IX).

The professional and managerial occupations are a small percentage of the labor force. Only three tracts have a substantial percentage in this category--Tracts 165 and 169 with 31.3% and 25.0% respectively, and Tract 149 with 72.0%.

These statistics demonstrate that Pawtucket is predominately a blue collar working community. From its birth, manufacturing has had a significant impact upon the City.

TABLE IX

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
16 years and over
( ) denotes number in each Census Tract employed

	149 (50)	150 (2,013)	151 (1,864)	152 (457)	153 (1,321)	154 (797)	155 (2,192)	156 (1,251)	157 (2,148)	158 (1,989)	159 (1,534
Professional & Managerial	72.0	15.0	8.7	3.5	12.1	12.2	7.3	11.6	18.8	13.3	16.2
Sales & Clerical	0	28.1	16.6	18.4	19.0	19.8	23.0	20.9	27.4	24.6	23.3
Skilled Workers	8.0	44.3	59.1	53.2	51.3	58.7	57.0	50.9	42.3	50.8	46.9
Labor Service	20.0	12.7	15.6	24.9	17.6	9.3	12.7	16.5	11.5	11.3	13.6

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[1] 100.0

TABLE IX (CONTINUED)

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

	160 (1,286)	161 (1,742)	163 (1,380)	164 (2,099)	165 (1,872)	166 (769)	167 (1,699)	168 (1,582)	169 (875)	170 (2,164)	171 (2,040)	TOTA PAWT 33,1
Profess'nal & Managerial	26.0	11.2	20.9	13.3	31.3	13.5	16.0	19.8	25.0	16.6	13.2	15.7
Sales & Clerical	27.1	22.3	26.9	23.6	32.3	21.5	22.7	23.3	29.2	30.2	20.1	24.2
Skilled Workers	35.2	48.0	38.2	47.6	22.9	50.3	45.9	44.0	34.9	37.7	49.8	45.8
Labor Serv.	11.7	18.5	14.1	15.4	13.5	14.7	15.4	12.9	10.9	15.5	16.9	14.3
												100.0

Source: *General Population Characteristics-1970*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-3, pp. 45-46.

1. May vary due to rounding error.

CREDITS

1. An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

2. Statistical Abstracts of the United States-1972. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1972.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Almost 59.6% of Pawtucket's total population consists of persons 25 years old and over. According to the 1970 Census, the recorded median school years completed by Pawtucket residents is 10.6, which is lower than the State (11.5) and the United States (12.2). As shown in Table X, 2.4% of the adult population have not completed any schooling and 34.2% have completed only the first eight years of schooling.

The lowest median school years completed are in Census Tracts 149, 151, 152, 167--8.4, 8.9, 9.0 and 9.1 respectively. Also, Tracts 153, 154, 155, 156, 161 and 164 all range from 9.4 to 9.9 years of education.

High school graduates in Pawtucket represent 37.8% of the adult population. The areas containing the largest percentages of graduates in comparison to a tract's adult population are Tract 165 (60.6%) and Tract 169 (55.9%). Tracts 152 and 151 contain the lowest percentages of high school graduates--19.6% and 20.6% respectively. Only 11.4% of the adult population have attended at least one year of college.

Emphasis on formal education was minimized in Pawtucket and in Rhode Island because manufacturing jobs do not require it.[1] The normal pattern of personal development in the past was for young men and women to drop out of school in their mid-teens and go to work in the mills. As a result, Pawtucket's (and Rhode Island's), labor force consists of a large number of non-high school graduates who have been working in the mills or in similar forms of manufacturing for many years.

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[1] Supplement, Providence Sunday Journal, December 3, 1972, p.5.

TABLE X

Years of School Completed

% of population 25 years or older by Tract
( ) total number of population 25 years or older in each Census Tract

	149 (159)	150 (2,790)	151 (2,571)	152 (1,135)	153 (1,718)	154 (1,163)	155 (2,732)	156 (1,643)	157 (2,738)	158 (2,867)	159 (2,088)
No Education	2.5	1.4	4.3	3.3	4.7	5.2	2.2	1.8	0.7	2.7	0.4
Elementary (1-8 years)	56.0	33.6	48.1	46.2	40.3	41.2	42.2	44.3	29.5	29.9	32.9
High School (1-4 years)	25.1	54.5	44.5	47.5	48.7	47.1	50.6	49.2	58.3	55.9	56.9
College (1-4 years)	16.4	10.6	3.1	3.0	6.3	6.5	5.0	4.6	11.5	11.6	9.8
Median School Years	8.4	10.8	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.5	11.4	11.4	10.6
% of High School Graduates	30.2	40.3	20.6	19.6	30.3	26.3	29.9	28.5	44.8	45.3	36.0

55

56

TABLE X (CONTINUED)

Years of School Completed

	160 (2,024)	161 (2,599)	163 (1,810)	164 (3,036)	165 (2,703)	166 (1,117)	167 (2,203)	168 (2,181)	169 (1,271)	170 (2,571)	171 (2,727)	TOTA PAW 45,8
No Educ.	0.8	3.5	3.7	2.1	1.0	13.3	2.4	0.4	2.8	1.9	1.2	2.4
Elem. (1-8 yr.)	25.5	37.4	29.9	42.4	17.5	36.0	32.8	26.3	19.1	29.5	37.0	34.2
Hg. Sch. (1-4 yr.)	53.4	50.9	52.3	46.8	51.6	39.9	53.3	60.8	55.1	54.1	52.3	52.0
Col. (1-4 yr.)	20.2	8.2	14.1	8.7	29.9	10.7	11.5	12.6	23.0	14.5	9.5	11.4
Med. Sch. Yrs.	12.0	9.9	11.0	9.6	12.3	9.1	10.6	11.9	12.2	11.1	10.3	10.6.
% Hg. Sch. Graduates	51.3	27.6	42.1	29.5	60.6	30.2	37.1	49.0	55.9	42.1	35.3	37.8

Source: General Population Characteristics-1970: Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-2, pp. 27-28.

Pawtucket - median school years completed - 10.6
Rhode Island - median school years completed - 11.5[2]
U.S. - median school years completed - 12.2[3]

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1. General Social and Economic Characteristics of Rhode Island-1970 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971) as quoted in An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 28.

2. Rhode Island Basic Economic Statistics (Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, 1975), p. 156.

3. Statistical Abstracts of the United States-1974 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974), p. 116.

CREDITS

1. An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

2. R.I. Basic Economic Statistics. Providence, R.I.: Department of Economic Development, 1975.

3. General Social and Economic Characteristics of Rhode Island-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971. Quoted in An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

4. Statistical Abstracts of the United States-1974. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974.

5. Providence Sunday Journal. Supplement, December 3, 1972.

ETHNIC ORIGINS

The 1970 Census classified the population in three categories: native of native parentage; native of foreign or mixed parents; and foreign born. The latter two categories were combined into a classification called "foreign stock."

As defined by the Census Bureau, the category "native of native parentage" comprises of persons whose both parents were born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, outlying areas of the United States, or at sea. "Foreign Stock" classification includes the foreign born population and the native population having one native American parent. Persons of foreign stock, thus, comprise all first and second generation Americans.

Table XI denotes 40.5% of Pawtucket's total population is "foreign stock." 11.3% are foreign born while 29.2% are natives of foreign or mixed parents. As observed in Table XI, the predominate ethnic group in Pawtucket is the Canadians who represent 27.9% of the total "foreign stock." Many Canadians have settled in the northeastern seciton of the City (Tracts 155 & 157) and the area southwest of the central business district (Tracts 161 and 164).

Some 17.6% of Pawtucket's population consists of immigrants and children of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Many of them reside in the western and southwestern sections of Pawtucket (Tracts 150, 151, and 163).

Other prevalent foreign groups in Pawtucket include Portuguese (11.0%), Polish (7.6%), Italians (7.4%), Irish (7.3%) and Russians (3.7%). Although a detailed listing by Census Tracts of the Portuguese population is not available, the Pawtucket School Department has indicated that many Portuguese-speaking children are enrolled in the elementary school located in the Woodlawn and South Woodlawn sections. According to the Census, many Polish reside in the Pleasant View section of the City; many Italians can be found in Tracts 163, 170, and 171; and Tract 165 accommodates almost one half of the Russian group. The Irish do not seem to be concentrated in any specific area of the City.

The proportion of foreign born persons in Pawtucket is substantially higher than that of the entire Prov-War-Pawt Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area,[1] 11.3% of the City's total population compared to 8.5% of the entire SMSA.[2]

As mentioned earlier in this report, many changes have occurred since the 1970 Census. At best, these figures can be only considered estimates.

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[1] A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is a county or group of contiguous counties (except in New England) which contains at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or "Twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. Other contiguous counties are included in a SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities are used in defining a SMSA. (Statistical Abstract of the United States, Bureau of Census, 1972, p. 2)

[2] An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 13.

TABLE XI

NATIVITY & PARENTAGE

( ) denotes population of each Census Tract
Percentage

TRACT	149 (197)	150 (4,687)	151 (4,822)	152 (1,406	153 (3,128)	154 (2,090)	155 (4,698)	156 (2,827)	157 (4,777)	158 (4,793)	159 (3,327)
Native of Native Parentage	69.0	60.8	54.2	59.2	55.6	52.4	58.1	60.7	63.0	62.3	54.6
Foreign Stock	31.0	39.2	45.8	40.8	44.4	47.6	41.9	39.3	37.0	37.7	45.4
A) Native of Foreign Or Mixed Parents	20.8	26.2	24.2	27.2	29.4	29.8	33.0	29.2	28.0	30.3	33.8
B) Foreign Born	10.2	13.0	21.6	13.6	15.0	17.8	8.9	10.1	9.0	7.4	11.6

---

[1] 100.0

TABLE XI (CONTINUED)
NATIVITY & PARENTAGE

TRACT	160 (3,017)	161 (4,343)	163 (2,910)	164 (5,242)	165 (4,277)	166 (1,881)	167 (3,624)	168 (3,581)	169 (2,058)	170 (4,208)	171 (5,009)	TOTAL PAWT. 76,992
Native of Native Par.	59.6	62.2	53.5	59.1	59.8	53.6	63.6	55.1	63.4	63.6	64.4	59.5
For. Stock	40.4	37.8	46.5	40.9	40.2	46.4	36.4	44.9	36.6	36.4	35.6	40.5
A)Nat. of For/Mix Par.	31.5	26.7	34.8	26.4	31.5	29.0	26.0	35.6	27.0	30.6	26.8	29.2
B)For. Born	8.9	11.1	11.7	14.5	8.7	17.4	10.4	9.2	9.6	5.8	8.7	11.3
												100.0[1]

[1] May vary due to rounding error.

Source: General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-2, pp. 28-29.

CREDITS

1. General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1970.

MARITAL STATUS

Table XII illustrates the marital status of persons 14 years and older. The table is divided into four categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced.

Single status throughout the 22 census tracts is relatively uniform, with little deviation from the 25.6% average. The category for married persons is similar, with the exception of the Downtown Tracts (149 and 152)--32.7% and 41.4% respectively.

However, census tracts for the widowed category show substantial variation. Downtown (Tracts 149 and 152), East Side (Tract 160) and West Riverview (Tract 166)--these neighborhoods all exhibit rates well above the city average of 11.3%. Throughout Tracts 149 and 152, many facilities exist for the elderly, including public housing for the elderly, nursing, rest, and boarding homes. The divorce rate in the Downtown area also surpasses the city's average of 3.9%. Other census tracts exceed the average, but not as significantly as Tracts 149 and 152.

TABLE XII

MARITAL STATUS
(of persons 14 years and older)
% of each category by Tract
( ) denotes population of each Census Tract

	149 (196)	150 (3,568)	151 (3,454)	152 (1,267)	153 (2,301)	154 (1,624)	155 (3,430)	156 (2,145)	157 (3,665)	158 (3,649)	159 (2,634)
Single	29.1	23.2	27.4	27.1	27.8	26.2	23.1	23.3	26.4	23.8	24.3
Married	32.7	64.5	57.4	41.4	57.6	61.3	65.0	62.7	64.9	64.9	63.1
Widowed	26.5	9.9	10.2	21.9	10.4	9.1	8.9	10.9	6.7	9.4	10.3
Divorced	11.7	2.4	5.0	9.6	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.3
	100.0										

TABLE XII (CONTINUED)

MARITAL STATUS

	160 (2,572)	161 (3,362)	163 (2,298)	164 (3,956)	165 (3,396)	166 (1,572)	167 (2,721)	168 (2,806)	169 (1,710)	170 (3,266)	171 (3,558)	TOTA PAW (59,1
Single	23.4	28.4	23.8	25.5	24.4	25.9	27.6	23.9	24.9	26.7	25.7	25.
Married	55.6	53.6	65.8	57.3	63.4	57.1	57.0	65.4	66.7	64.2	61.2	59.
Widowed	15.8	12.5	8.1	12.6	9.5	13.5	11.5	8.4	6.8	6.7	9.0	11.
Divorced	5.2	5.5	2.3	4.6	2.7	3.5	3.9	2.3	1.6	2.4	4.1	3.
												100.

Source: _General Population Characteristics of Rhode Island-1970._ Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-1, pp. 9-10.

1. Approximate due to rounding error.

CREDITS

1. General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

The 1970 Census provides the City with information pertaining to family structure. This includes: the number of families, the number of children under eighteen years of age, and the number of families with children. From this census data, other categories were computed which includes the average number of children per family, percentage of families with children, and the average number of children for those families with children.

It is interesting to note that 5.8% of the number of families have children under eighteen years of age. This statistic, also, illustrates the number of families with no children--48.2% for the City. Reviewing the Census Tracts reveals that 151, 154, 157, 166, and 171 have many families in the latter category--58.1, 59.5, 54.2, 60.7, and 54.4 percentages respectively.[1]

Provided in Table XIII are two categories about the average number of children per family. The average number of children per family considers all the families with children or not. The second category describes the average number of children for those families with children. Of the two, the latter illustrates the size of the families with children. In Census Tracts 149, 152, 159, 160, 163, 165, 167, and 169, the average number of children for those families with children is less than the City average number of 2.13 per family.

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[1] This category would include: recent married couples, middle-aged couples whose children are over eighteen years of age, families with one household head (male or female) with children over eighteen years of age, and senior citizens.

Scanning Census Tracts 151, 154, 166 and 167 reveals that they have a high percentage of families with no children. At the same time, these Census Tracts have fewer families with children. Yet, these families have more children than the City wide average number. The average number of children for those families with children in the aforementioned Census Tracts are the highest throughout the City--3.32, 3.00, 2.89, and 2.92, respectively.

TABLE XIII
FAMILY STRUCTURE BY CENSUS TRACTS
PAWTUCKET, R.I.

( ) DENOTES POPULATION OF EACH CENSUS TRACT

	149 (210)	150 (4,566)	151 (4,822)	152 (1,429)	153 (3,105)	154 (2,277)	155 (4,511)	156 (2,827)	157 (4,777)
No. of Families	34	1,284	1,216	279	806	584	1,212	759	1,284
No. of Children Under 18 years old	17	1,383	1,691	199	983	781	1,332	839	1,514
Average No. of Children Per Family	0.48	1.08	1.39	0.71	1.22	1.34	1.10	1.11	1.18
No. of Families With Children	22	678	510	181	407	260	623	396	588
Percentage of Families With Children	64.7	52.8	41.9	64.9	50.5	44.5	51.4	52.2	45.8
Average Number of Children for Those Families with Children	.77	2.04	3.32	1.10	2.42	3.00	2.14	2.12	2.57

TABLE XIII (CONTINUED)
FAMILY STRUCTURE BY CENSUS TRACTS

	158 (4,793)	159 (3,327)	160 (3,107)	161 (4,343)	163 (2,910)	164 (5,242)	165 (4,277)	166 (2,057)	167 (3,448)
No. of Families	1,302	929	807	1,049	820	1,346	1,232	509	900
No. of Children Under 18 years old	1,440	889	684	1,248	808	1,515	1,170	578	912
Average No. of Children Per Family	1.11	.96	.85	1.19	.99	1.13	.95	1.14	1.01
No. of Families With Children	666	555	502	563	485	682	673	200	507
Percentage of Families With Children	51.2	59.7	62.2	53.7	59.2	50.7	54.6	39.3	56.3
Average Number of Children for Those Families with Children	2.16	1.60	1.36	2.22	1.67	2.22	1.74	2.89	1.80

TABLE XIII (CONTINUED)
FAMILY STRUCTURE BY CENSUS TRACTS

	168 (3,581)	169 (2,098)	170 (4,168)	171 (5,009)	Total 76,984
No. of Families	997	615	1,139	1,299	20,402
No. of Children Under 18 years old	994	550	1,224	1,734	22,485
Average No. of Children Per Family	.99	.89	1.07	1.34	1.10
No. of Families With Children	520	381	576	593	10,568
Percentage of Families With Children	52.2	61.9	50.6	45.6	51.8
Average Number of Children for Those Families with Children	1.91	1.44	2.13	2.92	2.13

Source: 1. Fourth Count Population Summary Tables which are created from sample files used to prepare tables for Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter C and the "Census Tract Reports." These tapes contain more data items for tracts and other small areas reported than are found in printed reports.

2. General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-1, pp. 9-10.

CREDITS

1. Fourth Count Summary Tapes of the 1970 Census.
2. *General Population Characteristics-1970*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Table XIV and XV indicate school enrollments. Parochial and public have declined in recent years. Public school enrollments from 1970-1971 to the 1974-1975 school years have decreased 9.5%. However, caution must be used when considering the 1975-1976 academic year. The Pawtucket School Department had only school membership figures rather than school enrollment figures. Enrollment is the number of children in school on October 1 and is carried out nation-wide. Unfortunately, the delay caused by the teacher's strike in September, 1975 prevented access to enrollment figures; instead, school membership figures were made available. Being defined as one child having to attend all 180 days to be credited as one person in school department statistics, discrepancies develop. Therefore, care must be used when comparing enrollment and membership figures.

Parochial school enrollments have plummeted from the 1966-1967 to 1975-1976 school year-- a 44.5% decrease. In a comparison with public school enrollments between 1970-1971 to 1974-1975, parochial school enrollment showed a 15.5% decrease. Although considerably less than 44.5%, it is still 6% more than the decline of public school enrollment.

The decline in both public and parochial school systems can be attributed to a number of factors. (1) The "baby boom" of the late 1940's and 1950's has ended. (2) The decline in school enrollment is reflected in the city's median age of 34.5. This is decidely older than 30.3 for the state and 28.0 for the nation. (3) The population in the city has declined in the past 15 years. (4) Due to rising costs and diminishing revenues, many Roman Catholic schools have closed or combined in recent years. The situation has, more or less, stabilized in the past 3 years. Since the 1973-1974 school year, the decline has not been so rapid.

TABLE XIV

Public School Enrollments: 1963-1975
Pawtucket, R.I.

	Elementary	Jr. High	Sr. High[a]	Total	% of increase or decrease
1963-64	6,445	2,261	2,864	11,570	
1964-65	6,517	2,232	2,706	11,455	-1.0
1965-66	6,460	2,251	2,503	11,214	-2.2
1966-67	6,447	2,334	2,428	11,209	- .05
1967-68	6,710	2,491	2,421	11,622	+3.7
1968-69	6,762	2,716	2,443	11,921	+2.6
1969-70	6,949	2,732	2,487	12,168	+2.1
1970-71	7,086	2,792	2,601	12,479	+2.6
1971-72	6,912	2,993	2,425	12,330	-1.2
1972-73	6,676	3,052	2,358	12,086	-1.9
1973-74	6,385	3,014	2,329	11,728	-2.9
1974-75	6,006	2,973	2,309	11,288	-3.8
1975-76[b]	5,799	2,916	2,371	11,086	-1.8

[a] Students receiving Home Visiting Instructions are included.

[b] School membership not enrollment (not official).

Source: Pawtucket Public Schools Budget, 1972-73 and the Pawtucket School Department.

TABLE XV

Parochial School Enrollments: 1963-76
Pawtucket, R.I.

	Elementary	Junior & Senior High	Total	% of increase or decrease
1963-64	3,595	1,360	4,955	
1964-65	3,512	2,043	5,555	+12.1
1965-66	3,500	2,004	5,504	- 0.9
1966-67	3,917	2,037	5,954	+ 8.2
1967-68	3,272	1,875	5,147	-13.6
1968-69	3,061	1,701	4,762	- 7.5
1969-70	2,701	1,7[illegible]	4,429	- 7.0
1970-71	2,348	1,655	4,003	- 9.6
1971-72	2,204	1,626	3,830	- 4.3
1972-73	1,867	1,610	3,477	- 9.2
1973-74	1,954	1,525	3,479	+ 0.06
1974-75	1,785	1,596	3,381	- 2.8
1975-76	2,449[a]	855[b]	3,304	- 2.3

[a] Kindergarten through ninth grade (K - 9th).

[b] 10 through 12th grade.

Source: Diocese of Providence School Department.

CREDITS

1. An Analysis of Pawtucket's Population. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.
2. Diocese of Providence School Department.
3. Pawtucket Public Schools Budget, 1972-73.
4. Pawtucket School Department.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There are three labor market areas in Rhode Island: Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, Newport, and Westerly, as determined by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security. Reference to Pawtucket's unemployment rate are based on the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket labor market area. There is no further breakdown of these statistics available.

When viewing Table XVI, one observes the extremely high unemployment rates. The "oil shortage" dealt a severe blow to the state's manufacturing base. By comparing the 1974 and 1975 annual averages, one can see a 105.6% increase in the unemployment rate of both the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket area and the state.

While the nation's economy has recovered steadily, the state shows a much slower recovery rate. Seasonally adjusted for the month of June, 1976, unemployment remains at 10.1%.

TABLE XVI
UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES
PERCENTAGES

	Prov-Warwick-Pawt Average[1]		Rhode Island Average[1]		United States Average[1]	
1970	5.7		5.6		4.9[2]	
1972	6.7		6.7		5.6[2]	
1974	7.1		7.3		5.6[2]	
1975	14.6		14.8		8.5[3]	
Jan. 1976	14.0	Seasonally Adj. 12.1	14.8	Seasonally Adj. 12.1	8.5[3]	Seasonally Adj. 7.8[3]
June 1976	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.1	8.0[1]	7.5[1]

Footnotes

&

Sources:

1. R.I. Department of Employment Security.
2. "Unemployed in Civilian Labor Force, 1930-75," Bureau of Labor Statistics as quoted in Information Please Almanac (New York: Dan Golenpaul Associates, 1976), p. 68.
3. U.S. Department of Commerce, Boston, Mass.

CREDITS

1. Rhode Island Department of Employment Security.
2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Boston, Massachusetts.
3. "Unemployed in Civilian Labor Force, 1930-1975," Bureau of Labor Statistics as quoted in Information Please Almanac. New York: Dan Golenpaul Associates, 1976.

Part II

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

The City of Pawtucket lies at the head of Narragansett Bay, about five miles northeast of Providence and about forty miles southwest of Boston. Pawtucket is spread over 8.9 square miles on either side of the Blackstone River of which 8.8 square miles is land area.[1]

In the State of Rhode Island, Pawtucket is located in the northeast corner, bounded on the northeast and east by Massachusetts. The Cities of Providence and East Providence lie to the south with the Town of North Providence forming the western and part of the northern boundary. The City of Central Falls and the Town of Lincoln in the north complete the cities and towns bordering Pawtucket.

The City is located on a relatively flat plain which is penetrated by the valleys of the Blackstone and Moshassuck Rivers, both of which flow south. The western half of the City has more variation in elevation. The predominant surficial materials in the Pawtucket area are sand and gravel deposits laid down when one or more glaciers melted in prehistoric times. The only natural physical barriers to the use of land in Pawtucket are: excessive slope along the river banks, and swampy deposits along the Moshassuck River Valley and Ten Mile River.

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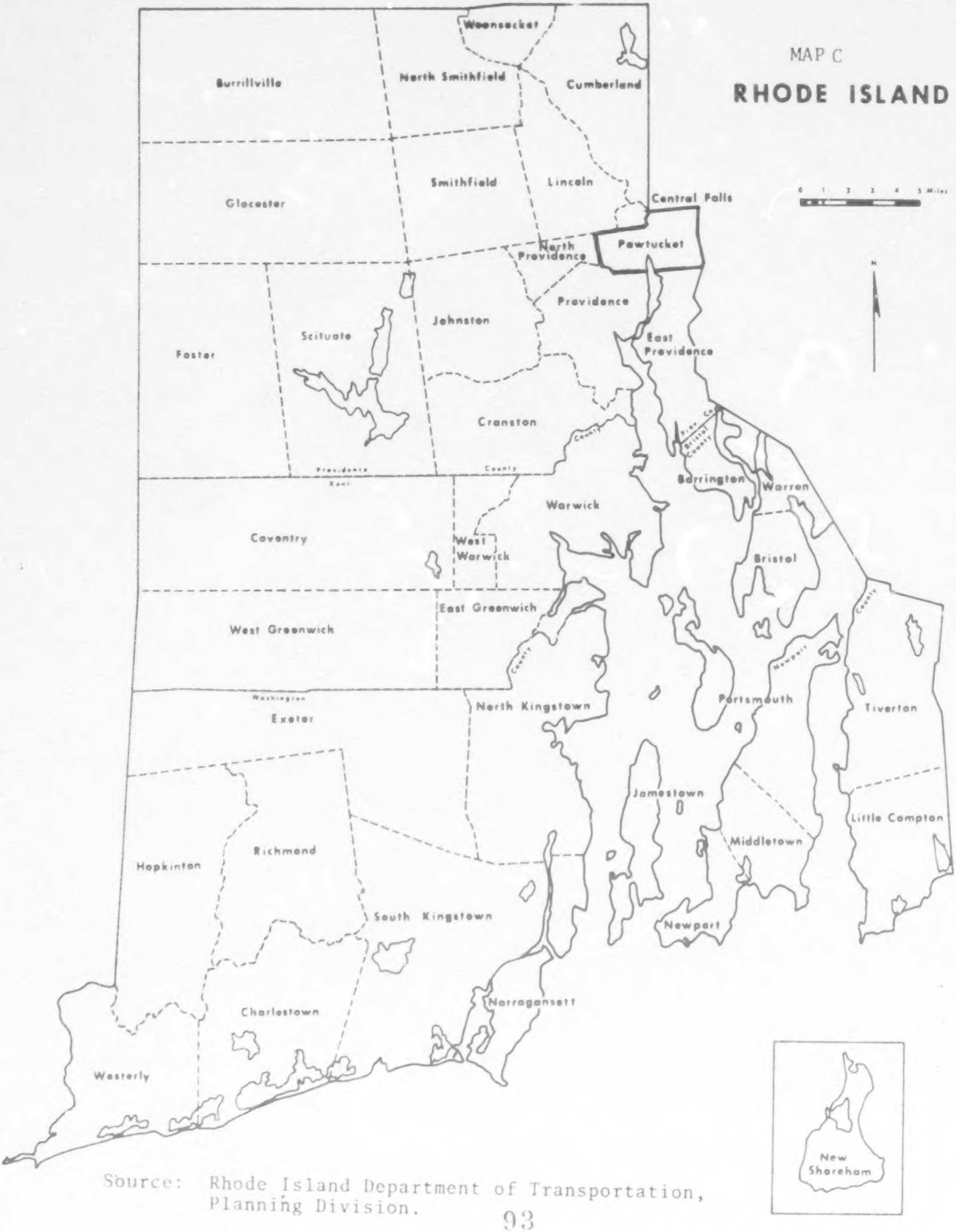
[1] Rhode Island City and Town Monographs (Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975), p. 3.

MAP C

RHODE ISLAND


Woonsocket
Burrillville
North Smithfield
Cumberland
Glocester
Smithfield
Lincoln
Central Falls
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
North Providence
Pawtucket
N
Providence
Foster
Scituate
Johnston
East Providence
Cranston
County
Providence
Kent
County
Prov. Co.
Bristol County
Barrington
Warren
Warwick
Coventry
West Warwick
Bristol
East Greenwich
West Greenwich
County
County
Newport
Washington
Exeter
North Kingstown
Portsmouth
Tiverton
Jamestown
Middletown
Little Compton
Richmond
Hopkinton
South Kingstown
Newport
Narragansett
Charlestown
Westerly
New Shoreham

Source: Rhode Island Department of Transportation, Planning Division.

CREDITS

1. *Land Use*. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.
2. *Rhode Island City and Town Monographs*. Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975.

GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

Pawtucket's first charter, granted by the General Assembly through an Act of Incorporation, was accepted by the voters on April 1, 1885, and the new city government was organized on January 4, 1886.[1] This legislative charter established a weak Mayor and strong council form of government.

During the years in which the charter was in force, the major difficulty was the problem of executive authority. The functions of the Mayor were not clearly defined and he had little actual power to function as an executive head of the government. The City Council, with its boards and commissions, handled much of the administrative detail. In addition, the City Council was a bicameral body--an unwieldy and outmoded form of city government by the 1950's. Such abuses as dual office-holding, political manipulation, the diffusion of authority, and questionable financial practices were possible under the first charter. Spurred by a financial crisis and a growing dissatisfaction with this type of government, a charter reform movement was initiated. The movement was aided by a state constitutional amendment in 1951 which provided for home rule in Rhode Island cities and towns adopting new charters under the amendment. The adoption of Home Rule Charter guaranteed a measure of independence to the local community. The citizens of Pawtucket voted for a new charter in November 1952, and in February 1954, a reorganized city government became effective.[2]

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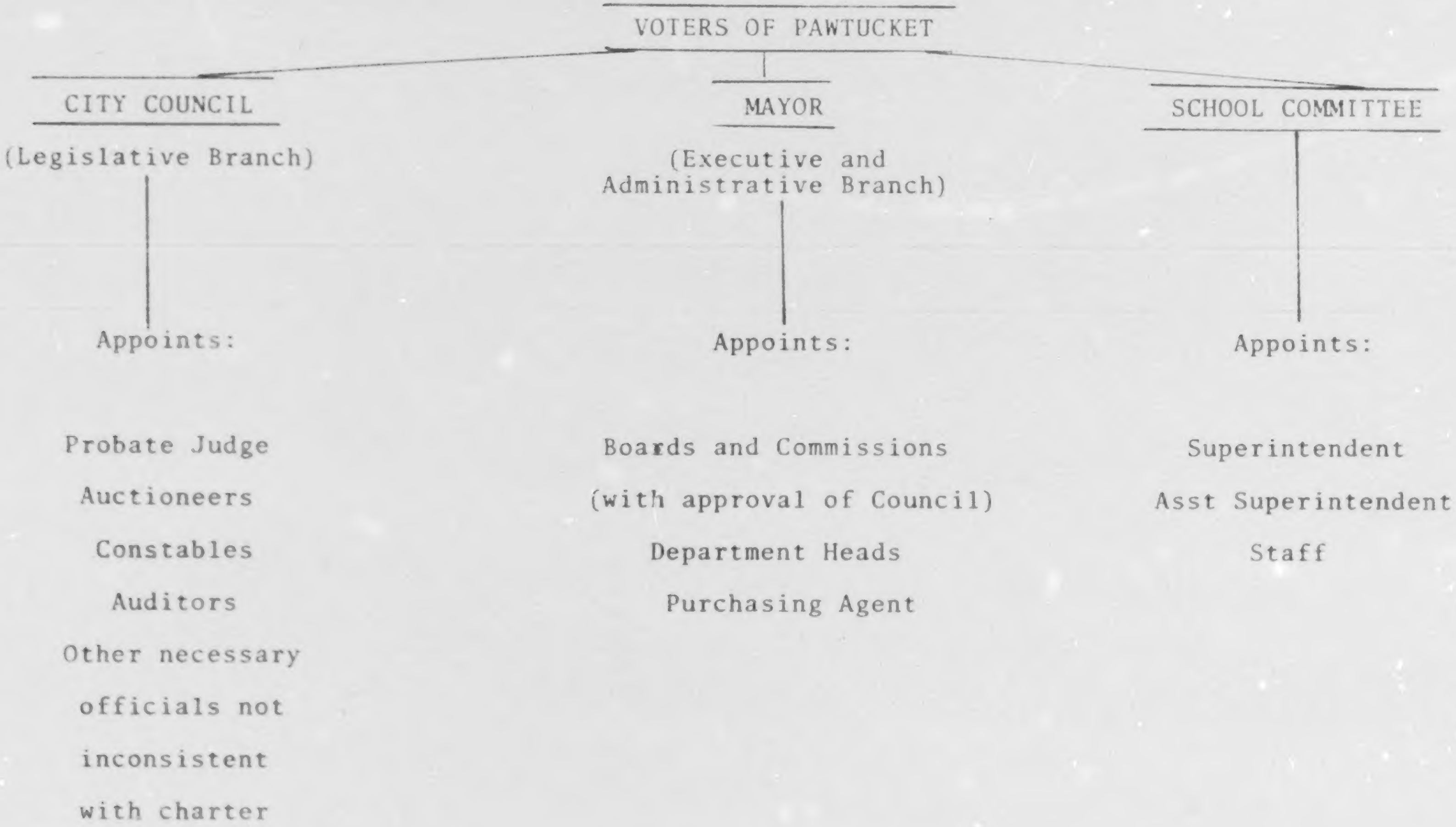
[1] Our City (Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket League of Women Voters, 1961), p. 6.

[2] Ibid.

The present charter provides for the election of a Mayor, a unicameral council of nine members, and a seven member school committee. Elections take place in odd-numbered years with no party affilitations listed on the ballot. Legislative powers reside in the City Council, while executive and administrative powers are exercised by the Mayor. In addition to setting forth the departmental structure of the City's government, the charter delineates sound financial procedures and end many practices such as dual office holding by City personnel.

DIAGRAM a

STRUCTURE OF PAWTUCKET CITY GOVERNMENT


VOTERS OF PAWTUCKET
CITY COUNCIL
(Legislative Branch)
MAYOR
(Executive and Administrative Branch)
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
Appoints:
Probate Judge
Auctioneers
Constables
Auditors
Other necessary officials not inconsistent with charter
Appoints:
Boards and Commissions
(with approval of Council)
Department Heads
Purchasing Agent
Appoints:
Superintendent
Asst Superintendent
Staff

Source: Our City. Pawtucket League of Women Voters, 1961, p. 8.

CREDITS

1. *Our City*. Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket League of Women Voters, 1961.

MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan is a document setting forth major policies concerning the development of Pawtucket. Since its adoption in 1965, experience has shown the need for modification in City objective and implementation measures every five years. By revising the plan every five years, the municipality would be in a better position to make allowances for changes in legislation, economic and social conditions and national policies. This document itself brings together in one plan virtually all aspects of City development including residential, commercial, and industrial land uses; recreation areas, schools, and other community facilities; traffic circulation, public utilities, and community renewal.

Its intent is to clarify the major physical problems facing Pawtucket and to propose solutions to these problems based upon desirable community goals and objectives.

CREDITS

1. Master Plan Draft. Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency, 1974.

COMMUNITY RENEWAL

There are six community development areas located in the City of Pawtucket encompassing 983 acres of land.[1] They are:

High-Roosevelt

Pleasant View

Riverview (East and West)

Slater (Downtown)

Woodlawn

South Woodlawn

The Slater Redevelopment Plan was initiated in 1964 and concentrated renewal activites in the downtown area.[2] Then, in late 1960's, the introduction of the Neighborhood Development Program by the Federal Government brought the development process to the neighborhoods in Pawtucket. Selected initially in the fiscal year 1970-1971 was East Riverview. Year II of the Neighborhood Development Program saw the expansion of activities into West Riverview, Pleasant View, and Woodlawn. By the fiscal year 1975-1976, the Community Development Program had been introduced. Included in the program were all of the Neighborhood Development Program Areas, Slater, and expansion into the South Woodlawn Area, and five scattered sites. Year II of the Community Development Program continues activities in previous Community Development Areas and proposes a new area, High-Roosevelt, which encompasses two of the Community Development Year I scattered sites. Each of the six Community Development Areas will be discussed briefly and can be viewed on Map D.

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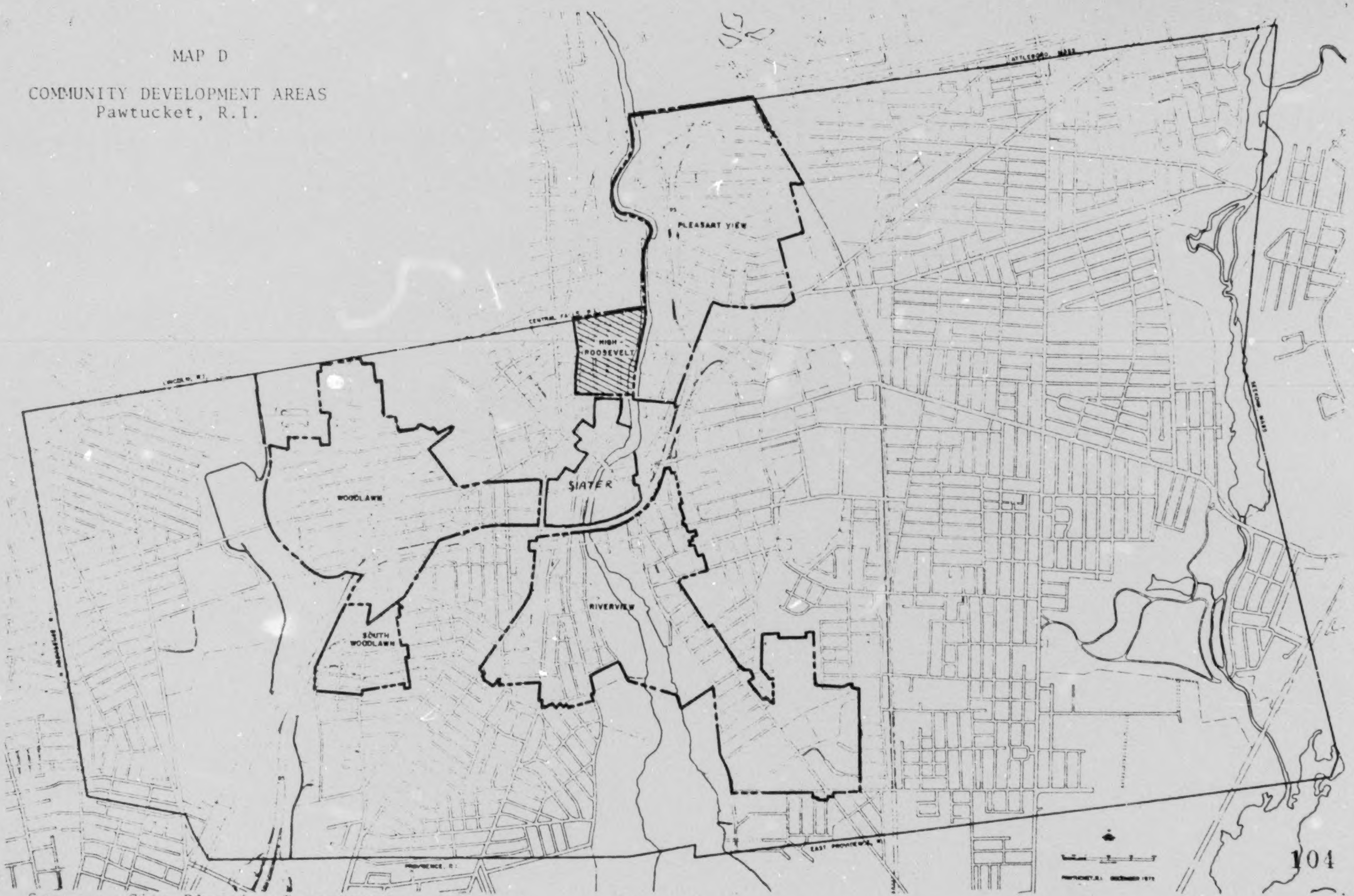
[1] Redevelopment Plan-Year II, Community Redevelopment Program (Pawtucket, R.I.: James P. Purcell, 1976), p. 9.

[2] Ibid.

MAP D

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS
Pawtucket, R.I.


ATTLEBORO, MASS.
PLEASANT VIEW
CENTRAL FALLS, R.I.
HIGH-ROOSEVELT
LINCOLN, R.I.
WOODLAWN
SLATER
SEEKONK, MASS.
RIVERVIEW
SOUTH WOODLAWN
EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
PAWTUCKET, R.I.
DECEMBER

Source: City Planning Department.

1. Riverview Community Development Area is 350 acres in size located along both sides of the Blackstone River south of the Central Business District. It is divided into two areas, East and West Riverview.

a. East Riverview Community Development Area

East Riverview contains 200 acres and is bounded by Beverage Hill Avenue; on the east by Summit Street, Prospect Street, the Dunnell Lane Industrial Park, and Notre Dame Avenue; and on the west by School Street and the Pawtucket/Seekonk River.[3] The East Riverview Area was the pilot program in the first year of the Neighborhood Development Program and has experienced a diversity of redevelopment activities. A major effort has concentrated on residential property rehabilitation and corresponding site improvements with minimum clearance activities. Many traffic improvements have already been implemented in the area and new opportunities have been available for single and multi-family developments as well as some commercial uses. This development is located in portions of Census Tracts 167 and 171.[4]

b. The West Riverview Community Development Area is 150 acres in size bounded as follows: on the north by Interstate Route 95; on the south by Lyman and Clyde Streets; on the east by the Pawtucket/Seekonk River; and on the west by Pawtucket Avenue and George Street.[5]

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[3] Ibid., p. 11.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

Both, the Neighborhood and Community Development Programs, have brought West Riverview new housing and commercial developments. Also, there have been major traffic and intersection improvements. In West Riverview, the majority of land is in residential use. Three story tenements predominate, with several areas of single family homes and apartment complexes. The development area includes most of Census Tract 166 and a small portion of Tract 165.[6]

2. Pleasant View Community Development Area

The Pleasant View Community Development Area, which contains approximately 244 acres of lands, is located in the north-central portion of Pawtucket, north of Central Business District and east of Blackstone River.[7] The boundaries are as follows: on the north by Corporate City limits; on the south by Central Avenue and Exchange Street; on the east by the East Pawtucket Industrial Highway, Freight Street, Sabin Street, and Broadway; and on the west by the Blackstone River. Pleasant View includes Census Tract 153, most of Tract 154, and about one-third of Tract 160.

Previous Neighborhood Development Programs and Community Development Activities in Pleasant View have brought new housing opportunities in the form of single family homes, multi-family developments, a day care center, and several traffic improvements. Along with new construction, there has been an extensive property rehabilitation and site improvement program as well as a study of the Broadway commercial area.

3. Slater Community Development Area

The Slater Community Development Area, approximately 56 acres in size, is located in the downtown area along both sides of the Blackstone River. It is located within the following boundaries: on the north by Summer Street, Exchange Street, and Leather Avenue; on the south by Cedar Street and Interstate Route 95; on the east by Roosevelt Avenue, the Blackstone River and School Street; and on the west by George Street, East Avenue, Maple Street and High Street.[8]

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[6] *Ibid.*

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

As the first Urban Renewal Project, Slater constituted an extensive clearance program of substandard structures and a major traffic improvement program. The results are new housing and commercial developments, the creation of a riverfront park in the center of the downtown area, and an improved traffic circulation system that eliminated unnecessary roadways. Slater contains approximately half of Census Tract 149 and part of Tract 167.[9]

4. High-Roosevelt Community Development Area

The newly designated High-Roosevelt Community Development Area is 25 acres in size located northerly and adjacent to the Central Business District.[10] It is bounded as follows: on the north by the corporate city limits; on the south by Exchange Street; on the east by the Blackstone River, and on the west by Montgomery Street. This Community Development Area is located in Census Tract 152.[11]

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[8] *Ibid*.

[9] *Ibid*.

[10] *Ibid*., p. 10.

[11] *Ibid*.

5. Woodlawn Community Development Area

The Woodlawn Community Development Area, encompassing approximately 260 acres of land, is located west of the Central Business District in the northerly portion of Pawtucket. It is bounded as follows: on the north by Church Street, Carpenter Street, Lloyd Street, the corporate city limits, and West Carpenter and Weeden Streets; on the south by Hayward Street, Main Street, and Interstate Route 95; on the east by George Street; and on the west by Crook Manor and Moshassuck Valley Railroad.[12]

In the fiscal year 1971-1972, Woodlawn became a Neighborhood Development Area. Since the early years of Neighborhood Development Program and the first year of Community Development Program, Woodlawn has experienced some major changes. Two traffic intersections have been widened and improved to facilitiate traffic flow. The redevelopment program has brought both new elderly housing and other types of housing to Woodlawn, along with new commercial opportunities, and an extensive property rehabilitation and site improvement program. Woodlawn is mainly a residential area with two and three story tenement houses predominating. It is located in Census Tracts 151 and 161.[13]

6. South Woodlawn Community Development Area

South Woodlawn Community Development area contains approximately 48.2 acres of land in the southwestern section of Pawtucket, directly south of the Woodlawn Community Development Area. Its boundaries are considered as follows: on the north by Hayward and Main Streets;

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[12] *Ibid.*, p. 13.

[13] *Ibid.*

on the south by Vale and Sayles Streets; on the east by Whitman Street; and on the west by Esten Avenue and Interstate Route 95. South Woodlawn was designated as the Community Development Area in Year I of the Community Development Program. First year activities consisted of scattered acquisitions and further study of the area to determine a program of action for subsequent Community Development years.

Residential land uses predominate in South Woodlawn. Two and three story tenement houses of older construction are the major dwelling types. South Woodlawn falls in portions of Census Tracts 161 and 164.

CREDIT

1. Redevelopment Plan-Year II. Community Development Program. Pawtucket, R.I.: James P. Purcell Associates, 1976.

HOUSING ELEMENT

Pawtucket is an old, New England mill City with problems similar to those of many other cities in New England. The older residential areas of the City (Tracts 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 160, 161, 164, 166, and 167) are characterized by three story wooden tenements located on small parcels of land. The population density is high--8,748 persons per square mile, according to the 1970 Census.[1] However, the City has been losing population in recent years, primarily those persons in the 20 to 44 age group. Although some areas of single family homes have been developed within the last two decades, the potential for new residential construction is limited because of the lack of vacant land within the City.[2]

The scarcity of sizable vacant parcels restricts new development to scattered sites, or to sites made available through renewal or private demolition of older buildings. In fact, of the land presently zoned for residential use, only 8.5% is vacant.[3] New construction in the future will derive mainly through public and private redevelopment of land.

According to the 1970 U.S. Census, there was a total of 27,864 dwelling units in the city in 1970, as compared to 28,138 in 1960. With 266 fewer dwelling units, this represented a decrease of 0.9%[4]

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[1] Housing Element (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1973), p. 5.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid., p. 9.

[4] Rhode Island City and Town Monographs (Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September 1975), p. 5.

Much of the existing housing is the older variety. For example, of the 27,859 year round housing units, 19,203 units or 68.93% were constructed prior to 1940.[5] Many of these, in fact are two or three story wooden tenements constructed around the turn of the century.[6]

A third housing problem is the overcrowding of residential structures on the land, especially in the older sections of the City. The average lot size in the City is about 5,000 square feet.[7] While this is adequate for single family homes, three story tenements located on such lots produce serious overcrowding. Children have no place to play, and parking is a serious problem because the tenements were built when automobiles were still a novelty. Most three unit structures have either no space available for off-street parking or inadequate space to serve all the tenants, especially in the winter months when snow removal operations are hampered by parked cars. Renewal activities have opened up the older areas to some extent by removing substandard tenement buildings.

Another housing related problem in the older neighborhoods is their dull, often shabby, and unattractive appearance. City agencies have been actively solving this problem in rehabilitation by rebuilding streets, installing sidewalks, and planting trees.

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[5] Housing Element (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1973), p. 4.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

CREDITS

1. Housing Element. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1973.

2. Rhode Island City and Town Monographs. Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The creation in 1956 of the Highway Trust Fund and the start of the Interstate Highway System has had far reaching effects upon Pawtucket and Rhode Island. Interstate 95 is an important part of the highway network because it extends from southern Maine to Florida and carries extensive intercity as well as intracity vehicular traffic through Pawtucket. As shown in Map G, there are seventeen (17) entrance and exit ramps to the highway in the City of Pawtucket.[1] More of Interstate 95's impact will be discussed later in this section.

Interstate 295 is a circumferential highway extending from Route 95 in Massachusetts to Route 95 in Warwick, Rhode Island around the Providence-Pawtucket urban area.

Route 146 provides access from Providence and Pawtucket to the Massachusetts Turnpike near Worcester, Massachusetts.

Route 15 allows for only satisfactory east to west traffic circulation through Pawtucket and North Providence.[2] This particular highway has many different physical characteristics, depending on the exact location of the highway. In certain areas of Pawtucket, the highway is reduced to a one-way street system because of the physical limitation of the local streets.

Other primary routes running north to south through Pawtucket include Route 126 in the western part of the city, Route 122 and Route 1 running through central Pawtucket, and Route 114 and Alter-

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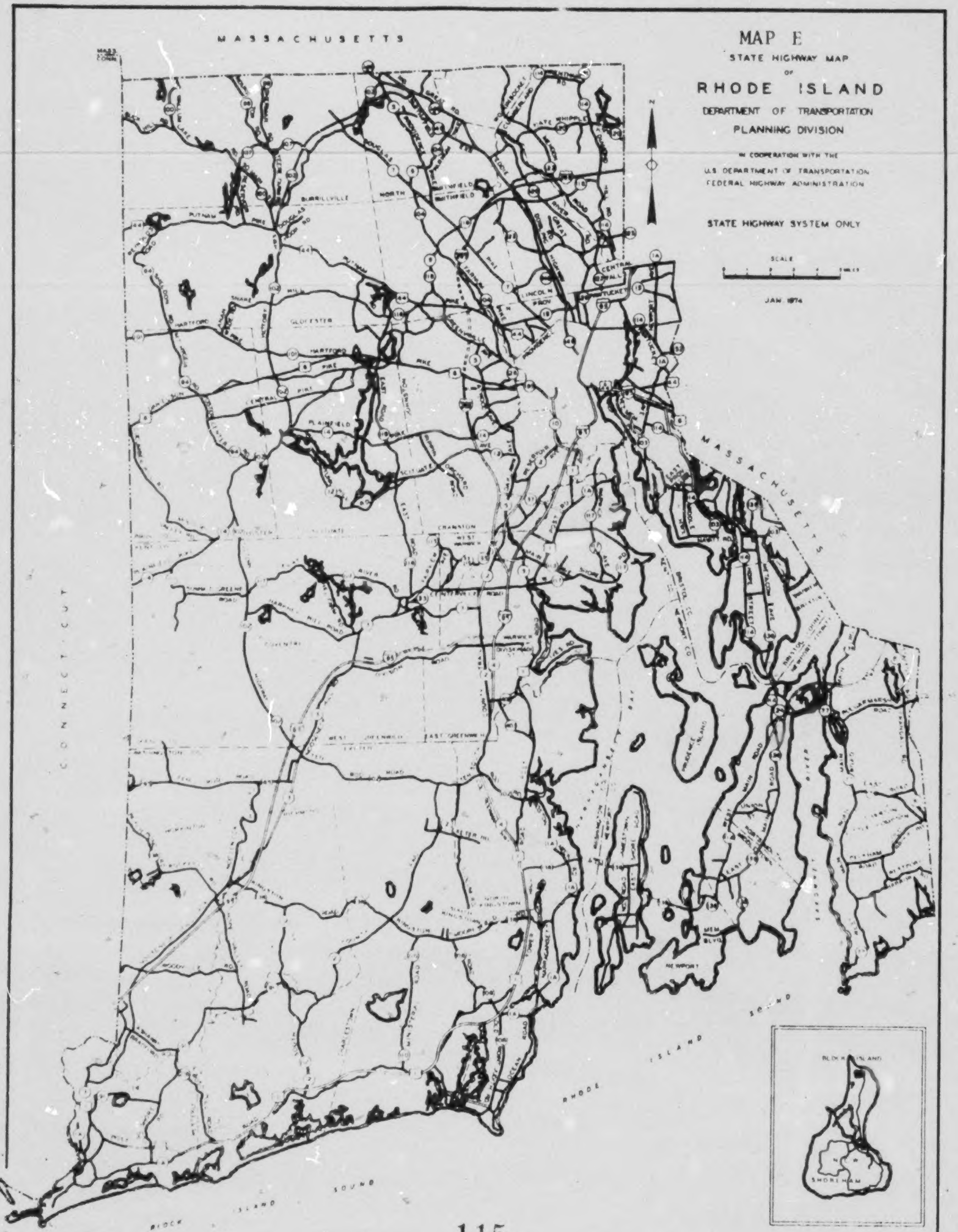
[1] Transportation (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 2.

[2] Master Plan (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1974), p. 41.



MAP E

STATE HIGHWAY MAP
OF
RHODE ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PLANNING DIVISION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

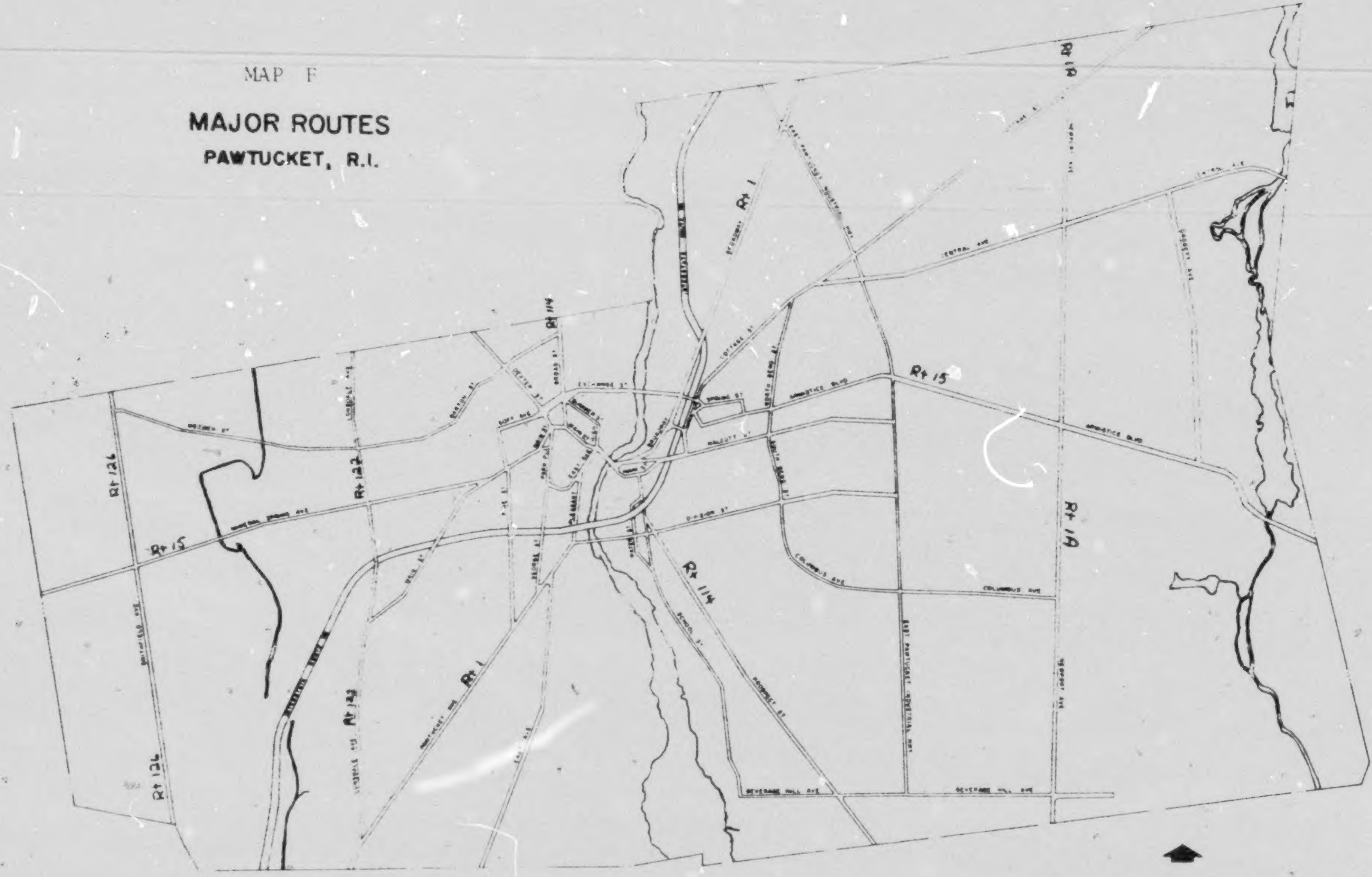
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM ONLY

MASSACHUSETTS
CONNECTICUT
MASSACHUSETTS
N
SCALE
JAN. 1974
BURRILLVILLE
NORTH SMITHFIELD
SMITHFIELD
GLOCESTER
PUTNAM PIKE
HARTFORD PIKE
PLAINFIELD PIKE
CENTRAL FALLS
LINCOLN
PAWTUCKET
CRANSTON
WEST WARWICK
WARWICK
COVENTRY
WEST GREENWICH
EAST GREENWICH
EXETER
NORTH KINGSTOWN
BRISTOL
PRUDENCE ISLAND
NEWPORT
RHODE ISLAND SOUND
BLOCK ISLAND SOUND
BLOCK ISLAND
SHOREHAM

MAP F

MAJOR ROUTES

PAWTUCKET, R.I.


Rt 1A
Rt 1
Rt 114
Rt 122
Rt 126
Rt 15
Rt 15
Rt 1A
Rt 114
Rt 1
Rt 123
Rt 126

Source: City Planning Department.

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

nate Route 1 running through Eastern Pawtucket.[3] All of these highways are important to the overall circulation plan of the State, but less importance on a regional basis.[4]

Interstate 95 deserves special treatment because of its triple role as a regional, state, and city thoroughfare. This highway is the most heavily traveled highway in the entire City of Pawtucket with an average daily traffic volume of 60,000 vehicles.[5] Besides being intercity, I-95 functions as a local street for Pawtucket residents who cross the Seekonk River to save time and to avoid areas where congestion is common.

Because Pawtucket is located in the main traffic corridor that links Providence, Rhode Island to Boston, Massachusetts, it has experienced a heavy percentage of through traffic volumes. Before the construction of the freeway, this traffic volume produced acute traffic congestion on many principal arteries in Pawtucket. It can, therefore, be concluded that a high percentage of through traffic was diverted from the local principal arteries to Route 95.[6] The magnitude of this reduction is greater than 50% of some of the

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[3] Rhode Island City and Town Monographs (Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975), p. 11.

[4] Master Plan (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1974), p. 42.

[5] Transportation (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 9.

[6] Downtown Action Plan (Providence, R.I.: C.E. Maguire, Inc., 1973), p. 5-29.

major segments of these arterials.[7] Because of this reduction as shown in Table XVII, the traffic service provided by arterials and local streets in Pawtucket has substantially improved.

While Route 95 has improved the traffic service on many of Pawtucket's local streets, it has increased the amount of traffic on those streets that directly serve the interchange points. Table XVIII depicts the traffic volume at the various interchanges while Table XIX describes the traffic volume on Route 95 itself.

A second major change in the circulation pattern that has occurred in Pawtucket is the closing or revising of many of the streets that were in the direct path of the right-of-way for I-95. The third major change inthe circulation pattern was an attempt to properly distribute the revised traffic volume in the downtown area. It was believed that a circuitous route around the core downtown area would provide a readily usable route to any point in the downtown area.[8]

The Highway System In The City

The highway system in Pawtucket has its origin in the pathways from Providence to Massachusetts and the bridge built at the falls of the Blackstone River. The early road network cut diagonally across what has developed as the incorporated City of Pawtucket; the early road network was laid out to facilitate north-south movement along the lines of the development that occurred.

Highways traveling in an east-west direction came later and never functioned as well as the north-south street network radiating

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[7] *Ibid.*, p. 5-31.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 5-31.

TABLE XVII

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC
Pawtucket, R.I.

STREET	LIMITS	TRAFFIC VOLUME BEFORE I-95	TRAFFIC VOLUME AFTER I-95	% OF CHANGE
Exchange St.	West of Broadway	17,300	12,000	-30
Dexter St.	North of Goff Ave.	12,200	10,000	-18
Main St.	West of Broadway	16,600	15,000	-10
Main St.	South of Church St.	19,600	8,000	-60
Division St.	East of Pawtucket River	16,000	12,000	-25
East Avenue	South of Main St,	13,200	4,200	-70

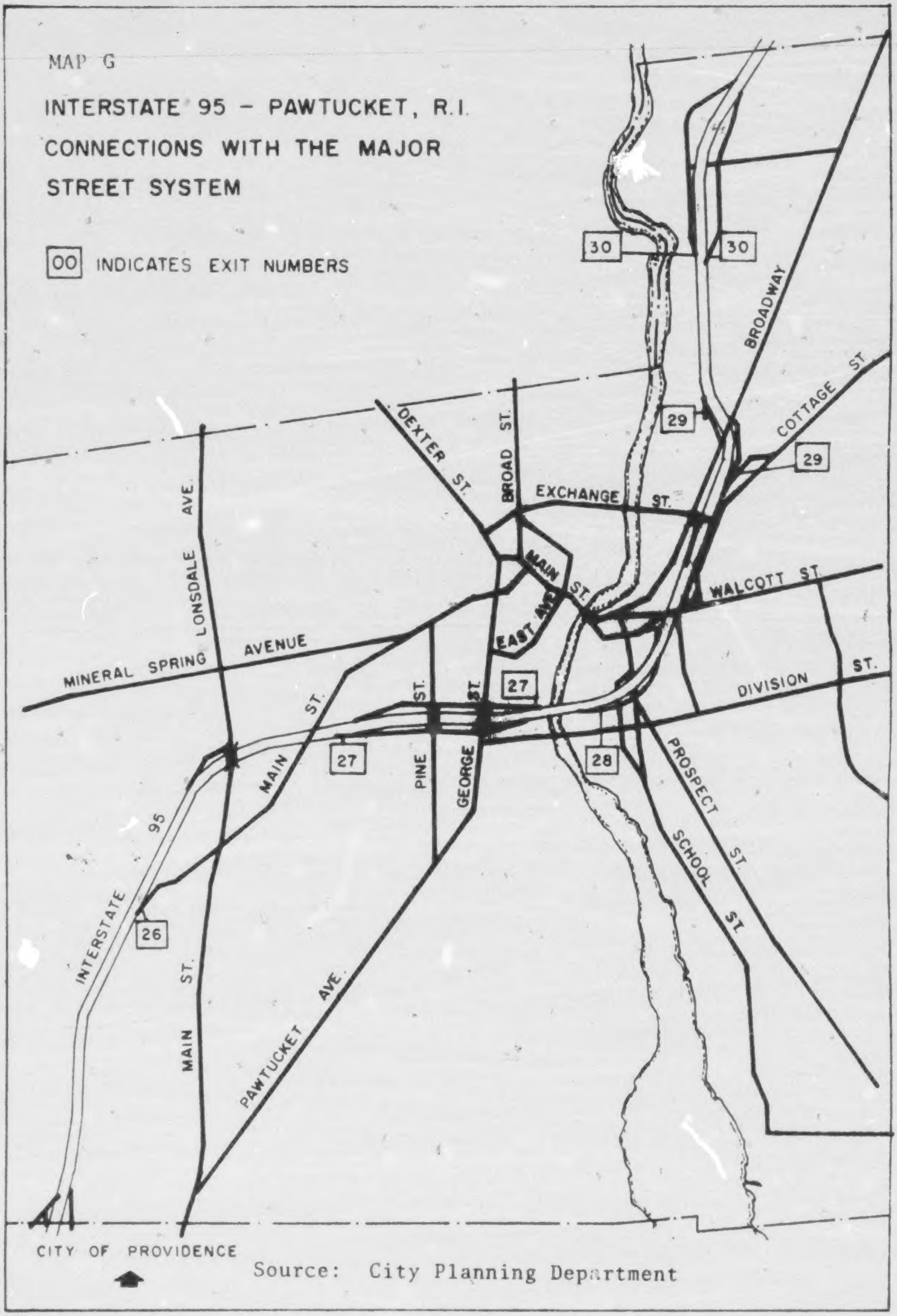
Source: City Traffic Engineer as quoted in Downtown Action Plan. Providence, R.I.: C.E. Maguire, Table 5-13, p. 5-29.

TABLE XVIII

Interstate 95
1975 Average Daily Traffic Count
Exits and On Ramps

On Ramp and Exit Number	Direction			
	North		South	
	On	Off	On	Off
26	---	5,800	---	---
27	14,000	4,400	3,000	10,000
28	12,300	9,600	17,100	---
29	---	9,800	---	1,600
30	1,200	5,700	4,500	2,000

Source: Rhode Island Department of Transportation. Division of Transportation Planning.



MAP G

INTERSTATE 95 - PAWTUCKET, R.I.
CONNECTIONS WITH THE MAJOR
STREET SYSTEM

00 INDICATES EXIT NUMBERS

30
30
BROADWAY
29
29
COTTAGE ST.
DEXTER ST.
BROAD ST.
EXCHANGE ST.
LONSDALE AVE.
MAIN ST.
WALCOTT ST.
EAST AVE.
MINERAL SPRING AVENUE
27
27
DIVISION ST.
MAIN ST.
PINE ST.
GEORGE ST.
28
PROSPECT ST.
SCHOOL ST.
INTERSTATE 95
26
MAIN ST.
PAWTUCKET AVE.
CITY OF PROVIDENCE

Source: City Planning Department

TABLE XIX

1975 Average Daily Traffic Count Traveling Through Pawtucket, R.I.

(Both Directions)

Location	Number of Vehicles
Boundary line between Providence & Pawtucket, R.I.	66,200
Between Exit 27 and 28	72,800
Rhode Island & Massachusetts Boundary	38,500

Source: Rhode Island Department of Transportation. Division of Transportation Planning.

from the center of the City.[9]

Overall, there are 182 miles of paved roads and streets in Pawtucket.[10] Approximately 11 miles of this total is state owned and maintained.[11]

Public Transportation

The first street railway line in Rhode Island was inaugurated in 1864 and ran on North Main Street and Pawtucket Avenue.[12] By 1900, Pawtucket was serviced by an extensive network of street railway lines. In the 1930's and 1940's buses were gradually introduced, and by approximately 1947, the street railroad system was replaced entirely by motor buses.[13]

In a report titled "Demand Response Transportation," the consultants commented that essentially good trasit service is provided to a majority of City residents.[14] "Of the estimated 77,000 residents in the City, roughly 55,000 (71%) are located within 600 feet of a Rhode Island Public Transit Authority line."[15] Bus service, as

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[9] Transportation (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 6.

[10] Pawtucket Facts and Figures 1976 (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976), p. 5.

[11] Rhode Island City and Town Monographs (Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975), p. 11.

[12] Transportation (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 38.

[13] Ibid.

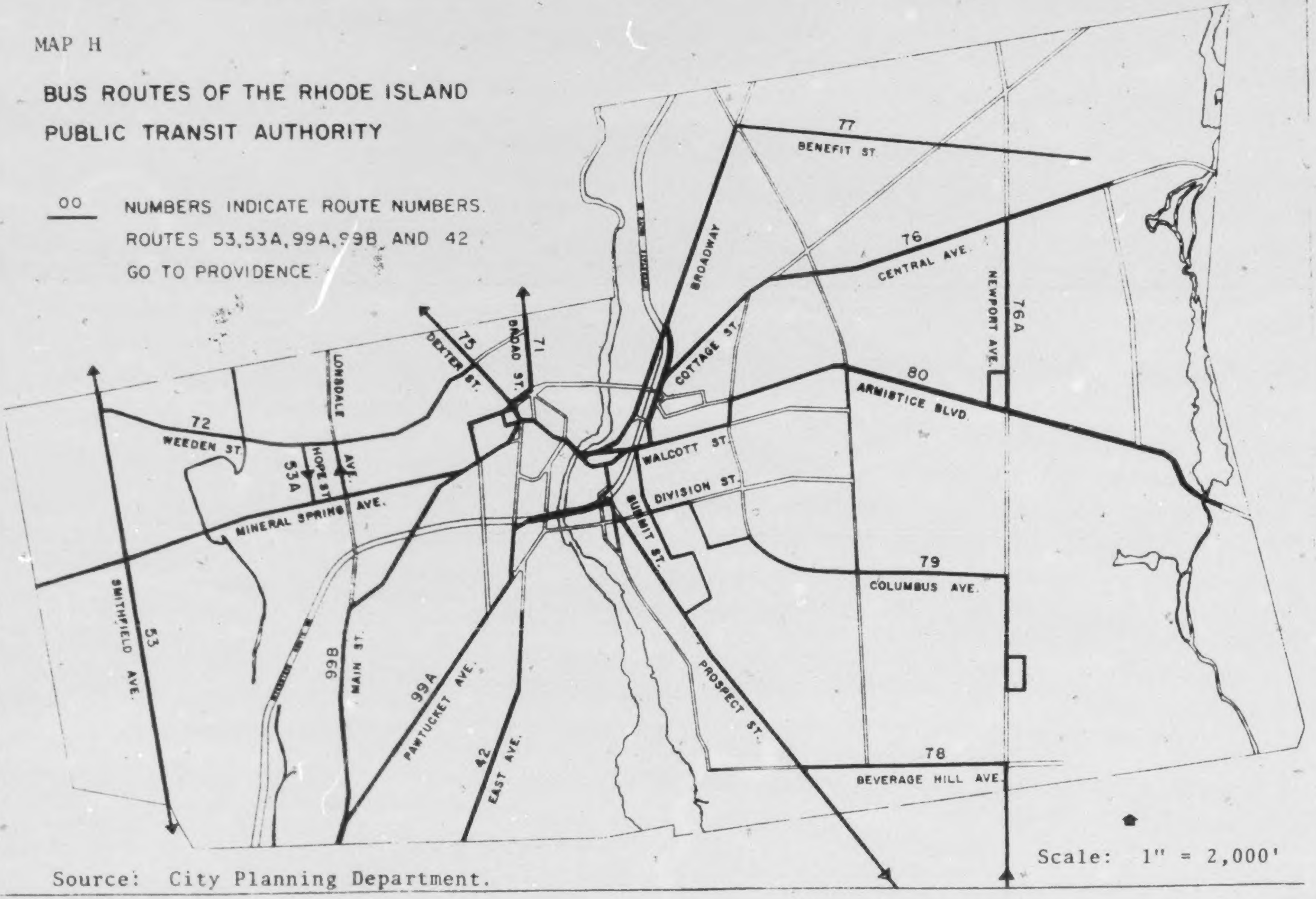
[14] Master Plan (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1974), p. 49.

[15] Ibid.

MAP H

BUS ROUTES OF THE RHODE ISLAND PUBLIC TRANSIT AUTHORITY

00 NUMBERS INDICATE ROUTE NUMBERS.
ROUTES 53,53A,99A,99B, AND 42
GO TO PROVIDENCE.


77
BENEFIT ST.
76
CENTRAL AVE.
BROADWAY
NEWPORT AVE.
76A
75
DEXTER ST.
71
BROAD ST.
LONSDALE
COTTAGE ST.
80
ARMISTICE BLVD.
72
WEEDEN ST.
53A
HOPE ST.
AVE.
WALCOTT ST.
DIVISION ST.
MINERAL SPRING AVE.
SUMMIT ST.
79
COLUMBUS AVE.
SMITHFIELD AVE.
53
99B
MAIN ST.
99A
PAWTUCKET AVE.
PROSPECT ST.
42
EAST AVE.
78
BEVERAGE HILL AVE.

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Source: City Planning Department.

shown in Map H, is provided by 11 transit routes. Each route begins in either the eastern or western section of the City, passes through the Central Business Districts, and ends in the opposite end of the City where it began.

Bus service is available to areas outside the City limits. ABC Bus Lines provides service to Attleboro, Massachusetts, while Bonanza Bus Lines serves Boston, Massachusetts. Also, the Rhode Island Public Transit Authority provides bus service to the Providence metropolitan area.

Railroad

The adjoining City of Providence is on the main line of Conrail and Amtrack between Boston, Massachusetts and New York City. Also, it is one of the main freight terminals in New England.

Several freight yards are located within Pawtucket city limits. Carloading and freight forwarding companies have stations in Providence.

Trucking

Trucking service is provided by approximately 120 local and interstate trucking concern.[16] Contract carriers located in the City of East Providence, a major dispatching depot, also provide service to the area.

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[16] Rhode Island City and Town Monographs (Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975), p. 11.

CREDITS

1. Downtown Action Plan. Providence, R.I.: C.E. Maguire, Inc., 1973.

2. Master Plan. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1974.

3. Pawtucket Facts and Figures 1976. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976.

4. Rhode Island City and Town Monographs. Providence, R.I.: R.I. Department of Economic Development, September, 1975.

5. Transportation. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.

INDUSTRY

According to the Pawtucket Planning Department, measuring the relative contribution of each activity category to the City's economy is very important. The numbers of establishments, and sales and receipts cannot be compared across the four activity categories in any meaningful way. However, the number of jobs generated by an activity category and the total of the wages it pays can be compared and have a direct and measurable impact upon the City's economy.

The Planning Department has constructed an Index of Impact based upon the percentage of all jobs and all wages generated by each activity within a specific area. The four activity categories do not, of course, generate 100% of the jobs and wages in any of the areas. Government, for example, does contribute to the economy by providing jobs and wages. For the purposes of this study, the following analysis is limited to the four activity categories and their contributions to the economy.

The Index of Impact for 1972 (Table XX) reveals the following: Manufacturing's contribution to the Pawtucket economy was 71.25%; retail's was 16.0%; service's was 7.0%; and wholesale's was 5.75%.

It is clear from the analysis that manufacturing is a far more important job and wage provider in Pawtucket than in the other three activity areas. Since 1967, there has been a decrease of 2.15% in the manufacturing category. Retail and services industries recorded increases of 1.6% and 1.8% respectively while the wholesale trade has decreased 1.25%.

Reviewing Table XXI provides one with a picture of Pawtucket's economy. Reliance upon manufacturing for jobs and wages has remained very important. At the same time, the role played by the retail industry has remained fairly stable never exceeding the 1954 high of 17.4%. Service industry has continued to grow recording a new high of 7.0%. The wholesale business which has grown steadily in the past years experienced a 1.25% decrease in 1972.

TABLE XX

Wages and Wage Earners in the Four Activity Categories in Pawtucket 1972

Employees

Total	Manufacturing[1]	Retail[2]	Service[3]	Wholesale[4]
24,518	16,900	4,478	1,947	1,193
% of Total*	68.9	18.3	7.9	4.9

Wages

Total	Manufacturing[1]	Retail[2]	Service[3]	Wholesale[4]
157,749[a]	116,200[a]	21,613[a]	9,588[a]	10,348[a]
% of Total*	73.6	13.7	6.1	6.6

Index of Impact

An Average of the Two Percentages*

Manufacturing	Retail	Service	Wholesale
71.25	16.0	7.0	5.75

Footnotes & Sources

1 General Statistics by Industry Group for Selected Cities and Towns: 1972-1967 (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1972), pp. 40-13 & 40-14.

2 1972 Census of Retail Trades, Area Statistics (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974), p. 40-4.

3 1972 Census of Selected Service Industries (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974), p. 40-19.

4 1972 Census of Wholesale Trade (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974), p. 40-11.

* percentages may vary due to rounding error.

[a] Thousands of dollars.

Percentages calculated by G. McKenna.

Form constructed by City Planning Department.

TABLE XXI

Index of Impact
1935 - 1972

Pawtucket

Year	Manufacturing	Retail	Service	Wholesale
1935	79.2	17.3	1.4	2.1
1947-48	77.8	16.0	2.5	3.7
1954	72.5	17.4	5.7	4.4
1958	73.1	15.4	6.2	5.3
1963	71.0	15.8	6.6	6.6
1967	73.4	14.4	5.2	7.0
1972	71.25	16.0	7.0	5.75

Source: Percentages calculated by City Planning Department and G. McKenna based upon data in the Censuses of Business and Manufactures. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census.

CREDITS

1, City Planning Department.

2. *General Statistics by Industry Group for Selected Cities and Towns: 1972-1967*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1972.

3. *1972 Census of Retail Trade, Area Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974.

4. *1972 Census of Selected Service Industries*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974.

5. *1972 Census of Wholesale Trade*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1974.

RELIGIONS

In 1975, the Rhode Island Council of Churches compiled some estimates of the different religious sects in the State. This information was gethered at the Statewide level. No further breakdowns were completed for the many municipalities within the State. The following Table XXII is the best information available at the present time.

TABLE XXII

Different Faiths in the State
(Estimates)

TOTAL	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE %	FAITH
611,000	65.0		Roman Catholic
235,000	25.0	90.0	Protestant
37,365	4.0		American Baptist
68,855	7.3		Episcopal
7,755	0.8		Lutheran Church in America
11,515	1.2		United Methodist Church
14,805	1.6		United Church of Christ (Congregation)
94,705	10.1		Other
25,000	2.7	92.7	Orthodox Christian
22,000	2.3	95.0	Jewish
47,000	5.0	100.0	Other or None
940,000	100.0*		

* Approximate due to rounding error.

Source: Rhode Island Council of Churches.

Reviewing the statewide compilations, one can only generalize about city estimates. According to the Rhode Island Council of Churches, the different faiths in Pawtucket would approximate the statewide percentages of the various religious faiths. However, there is no accurate way of knowing whether or not some deviation is present.

CREDITS

Rhode Island Council of Churches.

COMMUNICATIONS

Pawtucket is served by numerous agencies and instruments. Table XXIII summarizes the various print oriented news agencies available to City residents.

TABLE XXIII

Name	Frequency	Pawtucket Circulation
Pawtucket Times	Daily	21,205
Providence Journal (morning)	Daily	5,256
Providence Evening Bulletin	Daily	3,105
Providence Sunday Journal	Weekly	13,723

Source: Pawtucket Facts and Figures 1976. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976, p. 6.

Pawtucket, because of its close proximity to Boston, is in a unique position regarding the broadcast media. All of the major television networks serve Pawtucket from Providence, R.I. and New Bedford and Boston, Massachusetts as shown in Table XXIV. Most of the radio stations (AM-FM) from the Rhode Island and nearby Massachusetts are described in Table XXV. Although not included in the tables, many Boston radio stations can be received in the Pawtucket area.

TABLE XXIV

TELEVISION STATIONS

Providence

10	WJAR-TV	(NBC)
12	WPRI-TV	(CBS)
36	WSBE-TV	(PBS)

New Bedford

6	WTEV-TV	(ABC)

Boston

2	WGBH-TV	(PBS)
4	WBZ-TV	(NBC)
5	WCVB-TV	(ABC)
7	WNAC-TV	(CBS)
38	WSBK-TV	(Ind.)
44	WGBX-TV	(PBS)
56	WLVI-TV	(Ind.)

Source: *TV Guide*. Radnor, Pa.: Triangle Publications, Inc., May 8, 1976, p. A-17.

TABLE XXV

AREA RADIO STATIONS
R.I. AND NEARBY MASS.

AM

STATION	Frequency	Location	Type of Programming
WGNG	(550)	Pawtucket	Rock Music
WPRO	(630)	Providence	Popular Music
WEAN	(790)	Providence	All News
WJAR	(920)	Providence	Popular Music
WLKW	(990)	Providence	Soft Music
WHIM	(1110)	Providence	Country Music
WRIB	(1220)	Providence	Foreign Language
WWON	(1240)	Woonsocket	Popular Music
WICE	(1290)	Providence	Talk Shows
WARA	(1320)	Attleboro,MA	Popular Music
WNBH	(1340)	New Bedford, MA	Popular Music
WNRI	(1380)	Woonsocket	Popular Music
WALE	(1400)	Fall River, MA	Popular Music
WBSM	(1420)	New Bedford,MA	Popular Music
WSAR	(1570)	Fall River, MA	Popular Music
WARV	(1590)	Warwick	Popular Music

TABLE XXV
Continued

FM

STATION	Frequency	Location	Type of Programming
WRIU	(91.1)	Kingston	Educational by day, Popular Music by night
WDOM	(91.3)	Providence	Educational programs, Rock Music
WPRO	(92.3)	Providence	Rock Music
WRLM	(93.3)	Taunton, MA	Popular Music
WHIM	(94.1)	Providence	Country Music
WBRU	(95.5)	Providence	Rock Music
WJFD	(97.3)	New Bedford,MA	International Music
WMYS	(98.1)	New Bedford,MA	Soft Music
WLKW	(101.5)	Providence	Soft Music
WERI	(103.7)	Westerly	Soft Music
WPJB	(105.1)	Providence	Popular Music
WWON	(106.3)	Woonsocket	Soft Music

Source: Providence Sunday Journal. Section H, May 9, 1976, p. 43.

CREDITS

1. Pawtucket Facts and Figures 1976. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976.
2. Providence Sunday Journal. Section H, May 9, 1976.
3. TV Guide. Radnor, Pa.: Triangle Publications, Inc., May 8, 1976.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community Facilities entails a "catch-all" of the many different facilities within the city. Most of the important facilities will be mentioned briefly except for major emphasis placed on recreation.

Water Distribution System

The entire City of Pawtucket is served by the Pawtucket Water Supply Board. The water supplies for the entire system are derived from two sources: ground water retrieved by wells and surface water storage using local streams. These storage areas are located within the drainage basin of Abbot Run Brook which comprises 27.8 square miles. It is estimated that the safe yield of the storage system is 14.3 million gallons daily.[1]

City Hall

The Pawtucket City Hall was opened in 1937. Located at 137 Roosevelt Avenue, the four story building contains: the Police Department, Station One of the Fire Department, most of the administrative offices for City departments, and the 5th District Court room. Constructed of brick and reinforced concrete, the main portion of the building contains 58,800 square feet of floor space.[2]

The Public Works Center

The Public Works Department in the late 1960's constructed a garage and office center on City-owned land at the intersection of Armistice Boulevard and the East Pawtucket Industrial Highway. The entire site is 9.8 acres and the building is 17,500 square feet in size. While the building does not permit storage for all of the

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[1] Community Facilities (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973), p. 4.

[2] Ibid., p. 19.

City's vehicles, it does provide a maintenance area, offices and storage space for the divisions of Traffic, Engineering, Sewers and Sanitation, Streets and Bridges, Recreation and Parks, and Equipment Maintenance.

Office Space Utilized by Other City Agencies

The Pawtucket School Administration utilizes a former school building (Church Hill) for its administrative functions. The building, located on Park Place, is a two and one-half story brick structure constructed in 1889. It contains approximately 11,000 square feet of floor space.

The Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency and the City Planning Department lease 6,000 square feet of floor space at 200 Main Street, a building constructed in 1970. Also, the Office of Community Affairs, located in the same structure, leases approximately 2,000 square feet of floor space. The administrative office of John Fogarty Housing complex is located at 214 Roosevelt Avenue.

Municipal Welfare Building

For the past thirty-three years, welfare servcies have been provided in the former post office at the corner of Summer and High Streets.

The Municipal Welfare Building contains 5,000 square feet of floor space.[3] Table XXVI summarizes facilities used by administrative agencies not in City Hall.

Pawtucket Public Library

This institution will be dealt in greater detail later in this report.

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[3] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

TABLE XXVI

Municipal Offices Outside of City Hall

Agency	Ownership	Floor Space	Year Constructed
School Administration Building	City Owned	11,000 Sq. Ft.	1889
Pawtucket Redevelopment Agency and City Planning Department	Leases Space	6,000 Sq. Ft.	1970
Office of Community Affairs	Leases Space	2,000 Sq. Ft.	1970
Public Welfare Department	City Owned	5,000 Sq. Ft.	1897
Pawtucket Housing Authority	Pawtucket Housing Authority	2,000 Sq. Ft.	1970
Public Works	City Owned	17,000 Sq. Ft.	1967
Department of Parks & Recreations	City Owned	1,600 Sq. Ft.	1920

Source: City Planning Department.

Fire Protection

The quality of Pawtucket's fire fighting facilities and apparatus is considered acceptable by the American Insurance Association. The City is presently served by six fire stations that operate six engine pumper companies, three ladder truck compainies, and a rescue squad.

Every geographic area of Pawtucket is within a maximum distance of one and one-quarter miles from a fire station. According to time/distance runs conducted by the Pawtucket Fire Department, all regions in the City are no farther than two minutes travel time from the nearest fire station.[4]

Cemeteries

The City of Pawtucket maintains two municipally-owned and operated public burial grounds, the Oak Grove and Mineral Spring Cemeteries. In addition, there are four Catholic and two private cemeteries. Table XXVII gives a complete listing of the burial facilities in Pawtucket, their acreage and the type of ownership.

Open Space and Recreation

Increased amounts of leisure time, greater physical mobility and more disposable income have amplified the need and demand for recreational opportunities. Facilities for recreation must be provided in accord with present and future demands.

Pawtucket once contained many privately-owned open spaces that were relied upon to meet the recreational need of the community; this land, however, is no longer available. It has, therefore, become the City's responsibility to create a recreation system which effectively meets the needs of City residents.

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[4] Ibid., p. 26.

TABLE XXVII

EXISTING CEMETERIES
Pawtucket, R.I.

Name of Facility	Type of Ownership	Site Acreage
Oak Grove	Municipal	28.47
Mineral Spring	Municipal	10.30
Riverside	Private	47.18
Walnut Hill	Private	12.05
Notre Dame	Catholic Diocese	21.33
St. Francis	Catholic Diocese	70.60
Old St. Mary's	Catholic Diocese	2.97
Mt. St. Mary's	Catholic Diocese	3.45
		196.35

Source: Community Information System Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1972.

In the early 1960's, Pawtucket's recreational facilities and programs were at a low point in terms of development and usefulness.[5] Since that time, there has been a concerted City effort to upgrade open space recreation facilities and expand the services available to the public.

The National Recreational Association has recommended some standards as guidelines for open space development.[6] These standards are based on providing a specific amount of open space for the population of an area under the assumption that the basic recreational needs are generally similar. The Association's technique of expressing open space needs per 1,000 persons of population is helpful because it reflects roughly the needs of a densely populated community.[7] One must realize, however, that the standard deals only with one aspect or use of open space-out door recreation.

An analysis of Table XXVIII indicates that the City has 38 acres less than the recommended amount of open space area. While the City has adequate acreage for City wide parks and athletic fields, deficiencies exist in the categories of neighborhood parks and playgrounds.

While comparing the two sections of Pawtucket, east and west of the Blackstone and Seekonk Rivers, the City Planning Department has made some general conclusions. The west side of the City has less recreation land, in terms of population, than the east side of the City. Secondly, the difficiencies in the neighborhood parks and playgrounds appear equally in the east and west sides of the City.[8]

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[5] Ibid., p. 40.

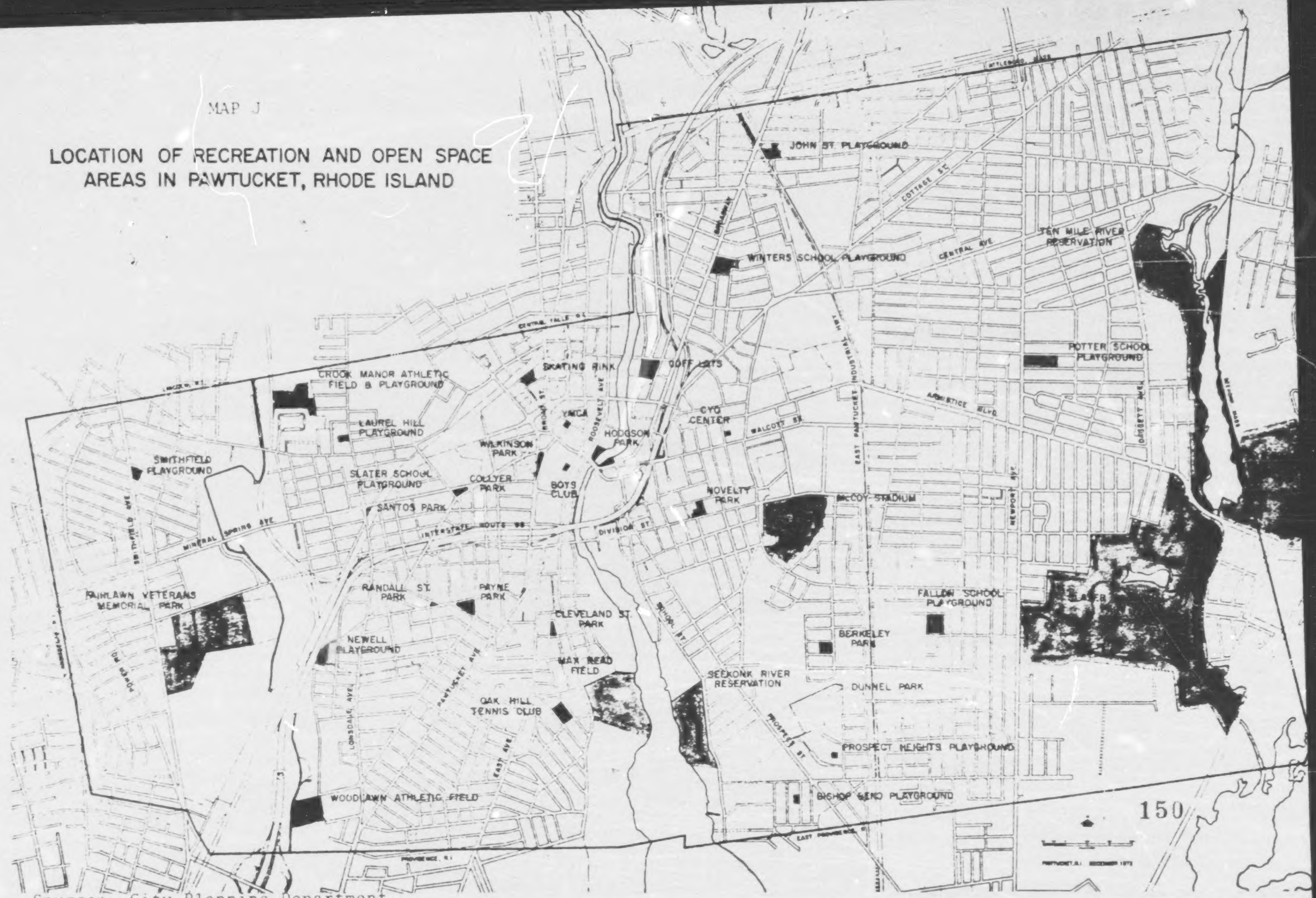
[6] Ibid., p. 44.

[7] Ibid., p. 45.

[8] Ibid., p. 46.

MAP J

LOCATION OF RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE AREAS IN PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND


JOHN ST. PLAYGROUND
COTTAGE ST.
TEN MILE RIVER RESERVATION
WINTERS SCHOOL PLAYGROUND
CENTRAL AVE.
ATTLEBORO, MASS.
CENTRAL FALLS
POTTER SCHOOL PLAYGROUND
SKATING RINK
GOFF LOTS
CROOK MANOR ATHLETIC FIELD & PLAYGROUND
ARMISTICE BLVD.
LAUREL HILL PLAYGROUND
YMCA
CYO CENTER
WALCOTT ST.
BROAD ST.
ROOSEVELT AVE.
HODGSON PARK
WILKINSON PARK
SMITHFIELD PLAYGROUND
SLATER SCHOOL PLAYGROUND
COLLYER PARK
BOYS CLUB
NOVELTY PARK
McCOY STADIUM
EAST PAWTUCKET INDUSTRIAL HWY
NEWPORT AVE.
DAGGETT AVE.
SANTOS PARK
MINERAL SPRING AVE.
INTERSTATE ROUTE 95
DIVISION ST.
SMITHFIELD AVE.
FAIRLAWN VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK
RANDALL ST. PARK
PAYNE PARK
CLEVELAND ST. PARK
FALLON SCHOOL PLAYGROUND
SLATER
BERKELEY PARK
NEWELL PLAYGROUND
PAWTUCKET AVE.
MAX READ FIELD
SEEKONK RIVER RESERVATION
DUNNEL PARK
OAK HILL TENNIS CLUB
LONSDALE AVE.
EAST AVE.
SCHOOL ST.
PROSPECT ST.
PROSPECT HEIGHTS PLAYGROUND
WOODLAWN ATHLETIC FIELD
BISHOP SENO PLAYGROUND
EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
PAWTUCKET, R.I. DECEMBER 1972

Source: City Planning Department.

TABLE XXVIII

A COMPARISON OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS WITH EXISTING RECREATION ACREAGE - PAWTUCKET, R.I.

Type of Facility	Area Required for each 1,000 people[1]	Area Required for Pawtucket	Existing Acreage[2]
City Wide Parks	3½ acres	271	295.6
Athletic Fields	1 acre	77	105.2
Neighborhood Park	½ acre	38	5.2
Neighborhood Playground	1 acre	77	19.0[3]
		463 acres	425 acres

1. Standards of the National Recreation Association are as follows (in acres per 1,000 population): playground 1.25 acres, neighborhood parks 2.50 acres, and large parks 5.00 acres.

2. Pawtucket Fact and Figures 1976 (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976), Table 23, pp. 28-29.

3. Includes State lands - Ten Mile River Reservation and Seekonk River Reservation, 65.5 and 15.7 acres respectively.

Source: Recreation Plan for Pawtucket. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1965.

Other Recreational Facilities

The Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and the Pawtucket Boy's Club offer a variety of indoor, outdoor, and cultural programs for people of all ages.

The public high schools in Pawtucket also contribute to recreation in the City by offering their swimming pools and gymnasiums for public use. With the Office of Community Affair's financial support, the City has been able to build and operate an ice skating rink.

CREDITS

1. Community Facilities. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1973.
2. Community Information System. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1972.
3. Pawtucket Facts and Figures 1976. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1976.
4. Recreation Plan for Pawtucket. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1965.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

In 1957, the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Center for Field Studies, conducted a comprehensive study of the Pawtucket school system. The Harvard Study assessed a total of twenty two (22) schools as being inadequate or obsolete.[1] At the time of the report, construction of the Flora S. Curtis Elementary School was underway. Starting in 1959, a capital program was started to replace other schools and seven have since been built. These schools are: Henry J. Winter Elementary, Elizabeth Baldwin Elementary, M. Virginia Cunningham Elementary, Agnes E. Little Elementary, Anna J. Burns Elementary, and Francis Varieur Elementary.

During that period, additions were made to the Curtis School, Fallon Memorial School, and Elizabeth Baldwin School, nearly doubling their original size.

The remaining schools--Nathanael Greene Elementary, James Potter Elementary, Goff Junior High, Samuel Slater Junior High, William Tolman Senior High, and Pawtucket West Senior High--have been modernized. The new Joseph Jenks Junior High School will be completed in December 1976, while the Cottage Street Elementary School replacement will open in September of 1977.

In conclusion, the City of Pawtucket has nearly completed an ambitious program of public school improvements during the past twenty (20) years.[2]

---

[1] Sidney R. Rollins, Pawtucket, Rhode Island Secondary School Study (Pawtucket, R.I.: Pawtucket Model Cities Administration, 1971) as quoted in *Public School Facilities* (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1974), p. 3.

[2] *Public School Facilities* (Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Division, 1974), p. 1.

CREDITS

1. Public School Facilities. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1974.

2. Rollins, Sidney R. Pawtucket, R.I. Secondary School Study, Report to Pawtucket Model Cities Administration, Pawtucket, R.I., 1971 as quoted in Public School Facilities. Pawtucket, R.I.: City Planning Department, 1974.

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Pawtucket, together with other municipalities in the state, has many of its children attending non-public (parochial) schools. 23% of Pawtucket school children enrolled in educational institutions, in the 1975-1976 school year, attended these schools.[3]

Currently, there are eight (8) non-public schools in operation throughout the City of Pawtucket as shown in Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX

Elementary

St. Cecila's
755 Central Avenue
Grades: 1-8

School of St. Leo the Great
709 Central Avenue
Grades: 1-8

St. Mary's School
167 George Street
Grades: 1-9

Our Lady of Consolation School
45 Webster Street
Grades: 1-8

St. Teresa's School
140 Woodhaven Road
Grades: 1-9

Woodlawn Catholic Regional School
61 Hope Street
Grades: 1-8

High School

Bishop Francis P. Keough Regional High School
145 Power Road
Grades: 9-12

St. Raphael Acadamy
123 Walcott Street
Grades: 9-12

Source: Diocese of Providence School Department.

CREDITS

1. Diocese of Providence School Department.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The City of Pawtucket encompasses a varied community. Ethnic groups and organizations representing the Irish, French Canadians, Italians, Polish, Jewish, Arabic, Greek, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Blacks produce many small pockets of activities throughout the City.

In 1976, the city received a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to gather together these many elements within the City. Calling it the City Spirit Program, one of its goals was to explore and examine ways through which each ethnic group could add to Pawtucket's artistic and cultural environment. By taking advantage of the skills and ideas of professional arts consultants, the community would benefit.

The formation of the Pawtucket Arts Council signifies a commitment on the part of the City Administration to promote the arts and encourage participation.

The City has, also, established a "Mayor's Fund" for the development of the arts. The City Administration, through the Department of Recreation has asserted that the arts and artist are of significant value to the lives of all members of the community. Various programs include: "Arts in the Park," Pawtucket City Arts Program, and "Pawtucket's Young People in the Arts."

With the completion of the new Jenks Junior High School, the City of Pawtucket expects to initiate a new Community School Program. By definition, a community school program implies that use of the city schools will no longer be restricted to 8:30 a.m.

CREDITS

1. Richard Partridge, Program Manager of Parks and Recreation Pawtucket, R.I.
2. Mariam Plitt, Coordinator of the Pawtucket Arts Council.
3. Ellen Sadlier, Former Coordinator of the City Spirit Program, Pawtucket, R.I.

CIVIC GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Because of its size and location, Pawtucket has a diversified list of civic groups and organizations. They offer to the citizens a wide variety of activities to choose from. Table XXX is a list of these groups and organizations. Being part of the Blackstone Valley Community, some of these groups and organizations will, also, reflect a regional outlook rather than a city-wide one.

TABLE XXX

American Association of Retired Persons
Pawtucket Chapter #192
14 Kepler Street
Pawtucket, RI

American Legion
James Stanton Post #5
45 Anthony Street
Pawtucket, RI

American Legion
Kennedy-Collins Post
271 East Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

American Legion
Saylesville Post #33
31 Dewey Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

American Postal Workers Union
Pawtucket Local
P.O. Box 1434
Pawtucket, RI

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
Pawtucket Lodge #920
27 Exchange Street
Pawtucket, RI

Blackstone Valley Chamber of Commerce
150 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI

Blackstone Valley Church United
164 Morris Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Blackstone Valley Clergy Association
99 St. Laurent Parkway
Seekonk, MA

Blackstone Valley Historical Society
502 Victory Highway
R.F.D. 3
North Smithfield, RI

Blackstone Valley Junior Women's Club
94 Seven Mile River Drive
South Attleboro, MA

Boy Scouts of America
Blackstone Valley District
175 Broad Street
Providence, RI

Business & Professional Women's Club of Pawtucket
12 Beachwood Drive
Cumberland, RI

Church Women United
Blackstone Valley Unit
164 Morris Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

The Community Players
53 Dawson Street
Pawtucket, RI

Eintracht Singing Society
German Hall
78 Carter Avenue
Pawtucket, rI

Eire Society of Rhode Island
53 First Street
Pawtucket, RI

Fogarty Manor Association
214 Roosevelt Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Four-H Clubs of Northern Rhode Island
Northern Rhode Island Extension Service
17 Smith Avenue
Greenville, RI

Fraternal Order of Police
Pawtucket Lodge #4
55 Cedar Street
Pawtucket, RI

Friends of the Pawtucket Library
Pawtucket Public Library
13 Summer Street
Pawtucket, RI

Girl Scouts of Rhode Island, Inc.
125 Charles Street
Providence, RI

Instant List
185 Argol Street
Pawtucket, RI

Jacques Cartier Club #4
15 Barney Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Knights of Columbus
Delaney Council #57
87 North Bend Street
Pawtucket, RI

Knights of Columbus
St. Thomas Council #1472
107 Valley Street
Central Falls, RI

Lefoyer Club
192 Bucklin Street
Pawtucket, RI

Loggia Roma #271 - O.S.I.
P.O. Box 12
Pawtucket, RI

Masonic Temple Company
50 Pleasant Street
Pawtucket, RI

M.O.R.A. Club
14 Kepler Street
Pawtucket, RI

The National Secretaries Association
Pawtucket Chapter
14 Holiday Drive
Lincoln, RI

Old Slater Mill Association
255 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Bar Association
36 Park Place
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket-Blackstone Valley Board of Realtors
59 Blackstone Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Board of Appeals and Zoning Board
224 Raleigh Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Country Club
Armistice Boulevard
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Cultural Arts Council
c/o Pawtucket Times
23 Exchange Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket District Dental Society
10 Grove Street
Lincoln, RI

Pawtucket Fraternal Order of Police
Lodge #4
55 Cedar Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Garden Club
211 Oakland Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Jaycees
P.O. Box 631
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Jaycettes
766 Weeden Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Kiwanis Club
64 Edgemere Road
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket League of Women Voters
28 Lafayette Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Lions Club
375 Lonsdale Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Medical Association, Inc.
66 Summit Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Teacher's Alliance
Local 930 AFL-CIO
1499 Newport Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Women's Club
17 Tomlinson Road
South Attleboro, MA

Polish American Mutual Benefit Association
6 Cass Street
Pawtucket, RI

Quota Club of Pawtucket
5 Balston Street
North Providence, RI

Rotary Club of Pawtucket
c/o Information Systems
174 Armistice Boulevard
Pawtucket, RI

St. Cecilia's Women's Club
40 Ballston Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Seven Castles Club of the Blackstone Valley
P.O. Box 351
Pawtucket, RI

To Kalon Club
c/o Pawtucket Mutual Insurance Company
25 Maple Street
Pawtucket, RI

Trinity Lutheran Church Women
20 Legion Drive
Pawtucket, RI

Welcome Wagon Interantional
110 Lyman Street
Pawtucket, RI

Source: Blackstone Valley Chamber of Commerce.

Note: Because everything is in a constant state of change, some of the addresses may be outdated even before this table was completed.

CREDITS

1. Blackstone Valley Chamber of Commerce.

SOCIAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Table XXXI depicts the various social agencies and organizations that deal directly with Pawtucket. This would include agencies and organizations headquartered within the corporate city limits or provide various social services to Pawtucket citizens. Not all the social agencies and organizations will be listed that might provide social services to Pawtucket residents, because this is not the purpose of the study.

NOTE: Some social agencies and organizations might be considered civic groups and organizations. There is not any set of rules determining what is and what is not a civic or social agency, group, or organization. One's own discretion must be used.

TABLE XXXI

SOCIAL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Accion Hispana
428 Dexter Street
Central Falls, RI

American Cancer Society, R.I. Division, Inc.
Blackstone Valley Unit
333 Grotto Avenue
Providence, RI

American National Red Cross
Pawtucket-Blackstone Valley Chapter
56 Walcott Street
Pawtucket, RI

Animal Rescue League, Inc.
Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley Region
P.O. Box 2191
Pawtucket, RI

Big Brothers of Rhode Island, Inc.
100 Lafayette Street
Pawtucket, RI

Blackstone Valley Community Action Program, Inc.
150 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI

Blackstone Valley Fair Welfare
124 Crook Manor
Pawtucket, RI

Blackstone Valley Pastoral Counseling Center
Corner Front and Main Streets
Lincoln, RI

Center of Assistance to the Immigrant of the Blackstone Valley
1497 Newport Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Family Service Society of Pawtucket and Vicinity
33 Summer Street
Pawtucket, RI

The Halfway House, Inc.
184 Mineral Spring Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Heart Association of Rhode Island
40 Broad Street
Pawtucket, RI

Interagency Council on Smoking, Rhode Island
40 Broad Street
Pawtucket, RI

The Memorial Hospital
Prospect Street
Pawtucket, RI

Mutiple Sclerosis Society
Rhode Island Chapter
750 East Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Office of Community Affairs
200 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Boy's Club
55 East Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

PawtucketCommunity Mental Health Clinic, Inc.
50 Summit Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Day Nursery Association
25 Thornley Street
Pawtucket, RI

Pawtucket Inner city Center
740 Dexter Street
Central Falls, RI

Pawtucket YMCA
20 Summer Street
Pawtucket, RI

Project Hope
740 Dexter Street
Central Falls, RI

Rape Crisis Center, Rhode Island
324 Broad Street
Pawtucket, RI

Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Blackstone Valley (RSVP)
490 Broadway
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island Association for Retarded Citizens, Inc.
Blackstone Valley Regional Center
1080 Newport Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island Chapter National Multiple Sclerosis Society
740 East Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island Heart Assoication, Inc
40 Broad Street
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island Legal Services, Inc.
Pawtucket Office: 32 Goff Avenue
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island Optometric Association, Inc.
301 Main Street
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island, State of Department of Employment Security
Pawtucket Office:
109 Main Street (Placement)
17 Broadway (Benefits)
Pawtucket, RI

Rhode Island Department of Mental Health, Retardation, and Hospitals
Community Services
Blackstone Valley Regional Center

Rhode Island Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Area II Office:
56 High Street
Pawtucket, RI

The Salvation Army
Pawtucket Corps
102 High Street
Pawtucket, RI

Senior Citizens of Rhode Island
Action Group
Pawtucket Office:
740 Dexter Street
Central Falls, RI

Senior Inn
458 Braodway
Pawtucket, RI

Summit Club of Rhode Island
P.O. Box 4711
Rumford, RI

United States Government
Department of Health, Education and Welfare,
Social Security Administration
Pawtucket Office:
55 Broad Street
Pawtucket, RI

United Way of Southeastern New England, Inc.
229 Waterman Street
Providence, RI

Visiting Nurse Services of Pawtucket, Central Falls, Lincoln
and Cumberland
226 Cottage Street
Pawtucket, RI

Visiting Nursing Sisters
18 Parkis Avenue
Providence, RI

Young Women's Christian Association of Greater Rhode Island
324 Broad Street
Central Falls, RI

CREDITS

1. Blackstone Valley Chamber of Commerce.
2. Directory for Rhode Island Health, Recreation, and Welfare Directories, 1975-1977. Providence, R.I.: Council for Community Services, Inc., 1975.

Part III

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

The first suggestion for a Pawtucket Library Association was made informally at a meeting of the Pawtucket Debating Club in 1852. A committee was then appointed to procure a charter from the Rhode Island General Assembly as well as to solicit for shares of stock in the organization. In January 1852, a charter was granted by the General Assembly. In February of the same year, the Association accepted the charter, adopted a code of Bylaws, and elected a Board of Officers.

The Association in 1852 had neither funds nor a place to keep them. The only money available was that received from the sale of shares. About two hundred (200) shares were sold for $5.00 each, totaling $1,000, designated for purchasing a library. A special committee of the Pawtucket Library Association acquired the libraries of the Masonic Lodge and the Library Association of Central Falls. On April 6, 1852, the first annual meeting was held at which the Directors reported the procurement of 1,200 volumes including a manuscript catalog, and the leasing of rooms in the John Read Block in Downtown Pawtucket.

Until 1857, the Association increased the number of its volumes slowly, as the annual tax was insufficient to meet expenses or to add to the collection. The number of readers using the library increased; but the number of shareholders remained about the same. An investigation of the library's resources indicated that it could not continue on its present course, and stockholders voted to pay $2.00 per share instead of $1.00 to relieve the financial difficulties. This action, which doubled the annual income of the library, was approved by the General Assembly.

Financial difficulties continued to beset the Association until 1867. In that year, George W. Greene, a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, secured passage of state legislation giving cities and towns authority to establish or accept a public library. Again in 1875, the General Assembly approved a second law providing state support of free public libraries. In Pawtucket, "the rapid growth of the town and the increased demands upon the library made it evident that the needs of the community could no longer be met by a private association of stockholders."[1] With these considerations in mind, the Association offered the library to the town for the free use by the people, and in April 1876, the Town Council accepted the offer.

The library, renamed the Free Public Library of Pawtucket, was relocated in the Spencer Block, across the street from its previous location at 5-9 North Main Street. Because of the ever increasing book collection, it became necessary to lease a room adjoining the original room. The lease was renewed until January 1888, when the library moved to the Sheldon Building near its present location at 9-20 North Union Street.

Being the librarian of the subscription library for three months prior to its becoming a public library, Mrs. Minerva A. Sanders continued in that position until 1909. Her first action was to establish the open book shelf system. Age limits, which had previously kept children out of libraries, were abolished and a Children's Room established. A Sunday Reading Room was also begun.

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[1] Elva S. Smith, "Minerva Sanders," Pioneering Leaders in Librarianship (Chicago: American Library Association, 1953), pp. 153-164.

Through donations and purchases, the collection grew until the overcrowded shelf conditions became unbearable. It became evident that the library needed a building of its own; but the cost of such a structure was beyond the public resources of the city. Recognizing the problem, Pawtucket's first Mayor, Frederick Clark Sayles, donated a plot of land on Summer Street and the construction costs needed to erect a free public library as a memorial to his wife, Deborah Cook Sayles. The cornerstone was laid on Sunday, November 18, 1899, and the building opened October 15, 1902.

The first branch library was opened November 21, 1912, at the Prospect Street School, and continued for two years. Due to a decrease in circulation, which seemed to indicate that it was too close to the central library, it was closed at the end of 1914. A second branch was opened at Pawtucket Avenue on February 1, 1913. No further information is known about this branch except that the branch was closed somewhere between 1913 and the 1940's. In addition to the two branch libraries, there were several delivery stations set up.

With the "Crash of 1929," budgets were cut; yet on October 12, 1931, the Darlington Branch Library was opened. In a general effort to reduce the cost of maintenance of all municipal projects, the branch library was closed in 1932. At the same time, the main library's appropriation was reduced. The employees of the main library received a 10% salary cut, and the book purchases were reduced by 50%.[2]

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[2] "Library Slashes Operating Costs," Pawtucket Times. February 3, 1933 as quoted in Esmeralda Sousa, The History of the Pawtucket Public Library, (Pawtucket Public Library, 1967), p. 22.

Due to political reasons, there were several changes in the directorship between the years 1933 and 1950. No annual reports were issued between 1932 and 1965. However, on May 5, 1955, the Fairlawn Branch in the Nathaniel Greene Junior High School opened. Other information for this period is very sketchy.

In 1961, reports issued by the American Library Association and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare rated the Pawtucket Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library budget as the poorest in the nation for any public library.[3] Lacking a sufficient budget, the book collection and physical facilities suffered severely.

In order to correct this situation, a campaign was initiated on May 26, 1961, to enlist the help of many different social and civic groups, and organizations. Surveys of both the community and the library were conducted by the Pawtucket Jaycees and a seven member task force headed by Mr. Stuart Sherman, Director of Providence Public Library. A general renovation and the upgrading of all levels of the entire organization was recommended.

Mr. Richard W. Robbins was hired in 1963 as Pawtucket's first professional librarian. With the approval of the Board of Trustees, he decided to change the legal name of the Library to: The Pawtucket Public Library. With a 25 percent increase in the library's operating budget, there were appointments of a children's librarian, a cataloger, and an associate librarian; the opening of the Lincoln or Children's Room; and the approval of a $100,000 bond issue to cover the first complete renovation of the library in 63 years.

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[3] Judy Finberg and Esmeralda Sousa, "The History of the Pawtucket Public Library" (Pawtucket, R.I., 1975), p. 12.

In April 1967, Governor Chafee signed legislation establishing a library regionalization program which divided the State into five regions. On July 1, 1967, the Pawtucket Public Library was designated headquarters of the northern region, which is known as the Northern Interrelated Library System.

During 1967, Saturday and Sunday openings of the library were reinitiated. With the purchase of a bookmobile, the two branches (Darlington and Fairlawn) were closed. Also, in October 1967, the "Friends of the Pawtucket Public Library" was conceived at a meeting of representatives of various civic groups and organizations for the purpose of aiding the Board of Trustees in the Library's rehabilitation.

Mr. Robbins, who resigned in 1973, was replaced by J. Curt Bohling on June 19, 1973. Under his direction a collection inventory and the conversion from the Dewey Decimal System to the Library of Congress Classification System was completed. In addition, there has been a concerted effort to offer extended services for senior citizens, at home and in institutions. A major emphasis has, also, been placed on an expanded audio-visual media orientation.

CREDITS

1. Finberg, Judy, and Sousa, Esmeralda. "The History of the Pawtucket Public Library." Pawtucket, R.I., 1975.

2. Smith, Elva S. Pioneering Leaders in Librarianship. Chicago: American Library Association, 1953.

3. Sousa, Esmeralda. "The History of the Pawtucket Public Library." Pawtucket, R.I., 1967.

THE BUILDING

The building is an example of Greek Revival architecture, built of white granite. Four massive Ionic columns form a portico at the main entrance, and the main doorway is an exact copy of that of the Erechtheion, at Athens. The principal feature of the facade, however, is a series of six panels executed in high relief. These panels are about five feet wide and seven feet high and are made of white marble. The design of the six panels shows a comprehensive view of the world's major civilizations from ancient Egypt to the modern times.

With the approval of a $100,000 bond issue in November 1963, a substancial renovation of the structure began. However, the original bond issue was found to be insufficient to cover the cost of repairs. A second phase of the renovations was covered by a second bond issue of $75,000, which in turn was matched by federal funds. Renovations were completed in the spring of 1967. With the renovations, the building provides 16,000 square feet for services to library patrons.[1]

Diagram b illustrates the arrangement of the different departments within the building. As shown in the Diagram, there are two levels. Most of the adult book collection is housed on the main level except for the regional services book collection and for large print books which are maintained in the lower floor lobby. All children's books and periodicals are maintained within the confines of the Lincoln Room. The remaining peridicals and newspapers are stored on the main level with current ones available in the Fiction Wing. Microfilm, records, audio-cassettes, audio-visual cassettes, microfilm readers, and a phonograph are, also, on the main level.

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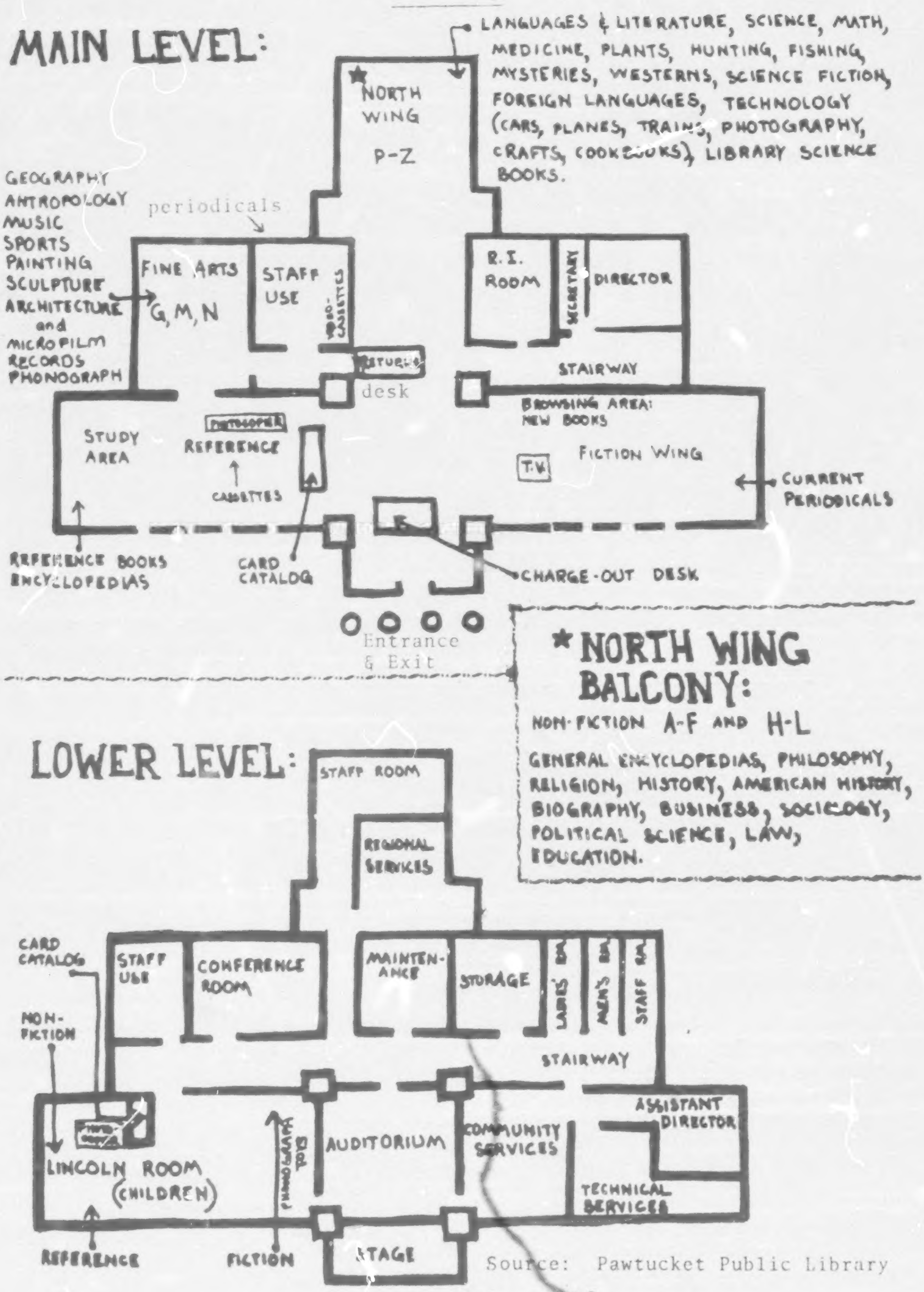
[1] Kenneth R. Shaffer, "A Study of Personnel and Building Utilization" (Boston, Mass., 1971), p. 29.


MAIN LEVEL:
LANGUAGES & LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MATH, MEDICINE, PLANTS, HUNTING, FISHING, MYSTERIES, WESTERNS, SCIENCE FICTION, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, TECHNOLOGY (CARS, PLANES, TRAINS, PHOTOGRAPHY, CRAFTS, COOKBOOKS), LIBRARY SCIENCE BOOKS.
★ NORTH WING
P-Z
GEOGRAPHY
ANTROPOLOGY
MUSIC
SPORTS
PAINTING
SCULPTURE
ARCHITECTURE
and
MICROFILM
RECORDS
PHONOGRAPH
periodicals
FINE ARTS
G, M, N
STAFF USE
VIDEO-CASSETTES
RETURNS
desk
R.I. ROOM
SECRETARY
DIRECTOR
STAIRWAY
BROWSING AREA: NEW BOOKS
FICTION WING
T.V.
CURRENT PERIODICALS
STUDY AREA
PHOTOCOPIER
REFERENCE
CASSETTES
REFERENCE BOOKS ENCYCLOPEDIAS
CARD CATALOG
CHARGE-OUT DESK
Entrance & Exit
* NORTH WING BALCONY:
NON-FICTION A-F AND H-L
GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS, PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION, HISTORY, AMERICAN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, BUSINESS, SOCIOLOGY, POLITICAL SCIENCE, LAW, EDUCATION.
LOWER LEVEL:
STAFF ROOM
REGIONAL SERVICES
CARD CATALOG
STAFF USE
CONFERENCE ROOM
MAINTENANCE
STORAGE
LADIES' RM
MEN'S RM
STAFF RM
STAIRWAY
NON-FICTION
PHONOGRAPH
AUDITORIUM
COMMUNITY SERVICES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
LINCOLN ROOM (CHILDREN)
TECHNICAL SERVICES
REFERENCE
FICTION
STAGE

Source: Pawtucket Public Library

CREDITS

1. Finberg, Judy, and Sousa, Esmeralda. "The History of the Pawtucket Public Library." Pawtucket, R.I., 1975.

2. Shaffer, Kenneth R. "A Study of Personnel and Building Utilization." Boston, Mass., 1971.

3. Sousa, Esmeralda. "The History of the Pawtucket Public Library." Pawtucket, R.I., 1967.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Pawtucket Public Library is a department of the City of Pawtucket. As a public library, it relies almost entirely on support from the municipality. The library does have several small trust funds, plus a $30,793.00 per annum state grant-in-aid and a $68,242.00 per year state grant for regional services. Under state law, once funds are appropriated from the City, control of such funds resides in the hands of the Library Board of Trustees, as does total legal authority for the library and its operations.

The five-member board is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Board meets monthly, with its January meeting set aside for election of officers and review of the next annual budget; the annual report is presented at the July meeting. As defined in the Rules for the Government of the Board, each trustee has a special responsibility in one of the following areas:

Building, maintenance, and equipment;
Financial (including trust funds) and legal matters;
Personnel;
Regional Services;
Program Extension, Public Relations, and Friends of the Library.[1]

The management of the Library is conducted by the Trustees through the Director appointed within the merit employment system, as established by the City Charter. All professional staff appointments are also made by the Board on the recommendation of the Director. Clerical positions are filled through a civil service structure administered by the City's Personnel Department, also, within terms of the merit employment system. The Trustees delegate the actual operation of the Library to the Director, pursuant to their policies.

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[1] "Pawtucket Public Library Procedures Manual" (Pawtucket, R.I.), Part IV, p. 2.

On January 14, 1969, the Board of Trustees formally adopted the following statement of the aims of library service:

> The Pawtucket Public Library exists to serve as a center of informal learning, individual growth, and recreation for the citizens of Pawtucket. The Library expects to make a contribution to the learning process, and to aid individuals in the lifelong process of growth in appreciation and understanding of themselves, their neighbors, and the world around them. In addition the Library makes its building available as a setting for appropriate cultural events according to the interests of the community.[2]

Chart 1 illustrates the current administrative structure of the Pawtucket Public Library. In addition to the Director and Assistant Director, there are five coordinators. Four of them report to the Assistant Director while one, coordinator of regional services, reports directly to the Director of the Library.

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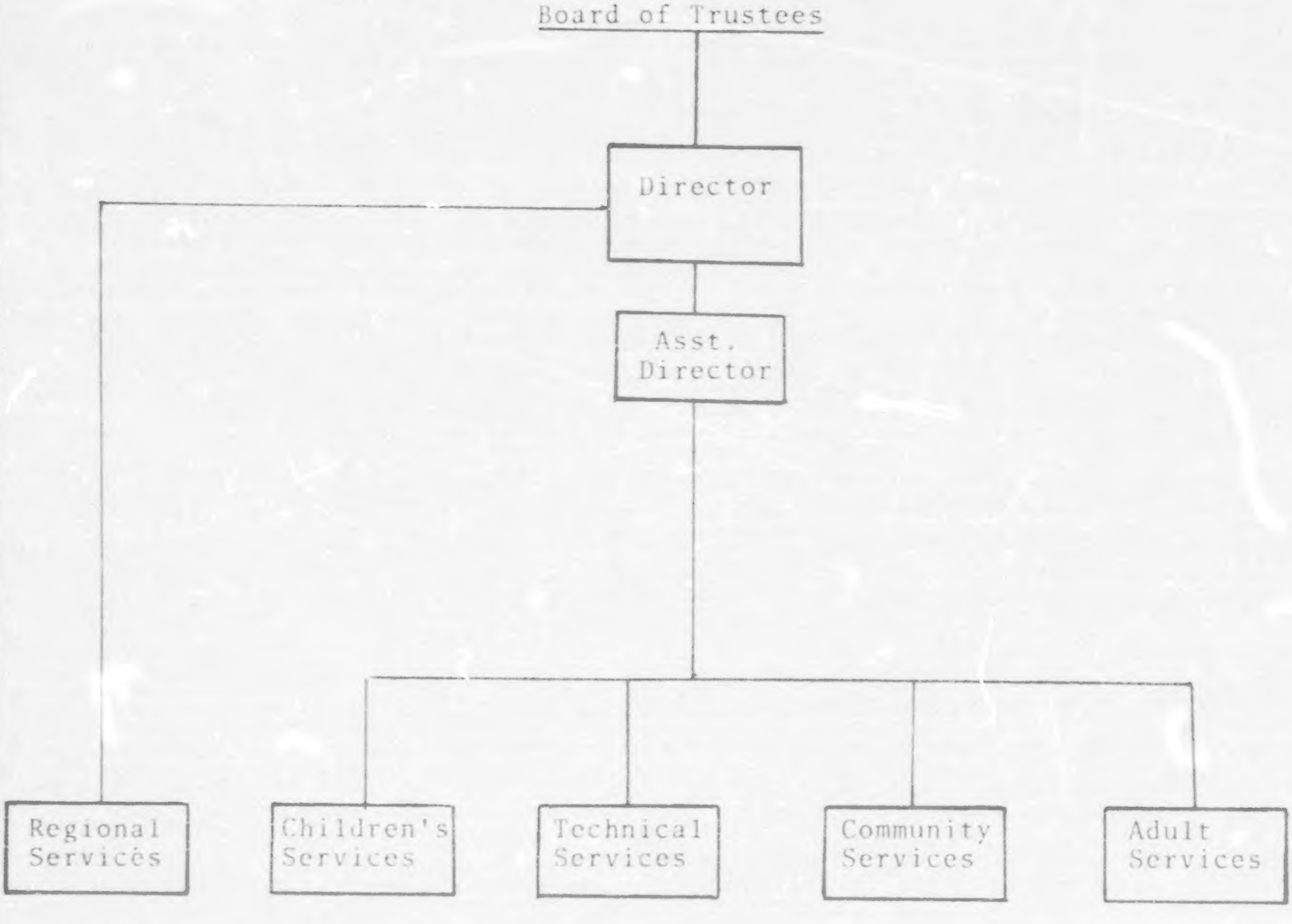
[2] Ibid., p. 1.

CHART 1

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE


Board of Trustees
Director
Asst. Director
Regional Services
Children's Services
Technical Services
Community Services
Adult Services

CREDITS

1. "Pawtucket Public Library Procedures Manual." Pawtucket, R.I.

PERSONNEL

As shown in Chart 2, there is a permanent staff of 58 persons currently employed at the Pawtucket Public Library. This figure includes all personnel, full-time and part-time, with the exception of staff members employed through programs such as those sponsored by the Blackstone Valley Community Action Program, the Welfare Department, and college work/study. Because of the high turnover rate and seasonal nature of these latter categories, they are not included in the Library's organizational chart. Therefore, Chart 2 illustrates the permanent organizational structure of the staff.

The Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 recommends one professional and two clerical workers for every 6,000 population.[1] Considering the 1974 population of 74,580,[2] there should be 12.4 professional and 24.9 clerical personnel on the Library's staff, according to the standards.

The Library satisfies the minimum standards if C.E.T.A.[3] employees are considered, and if a full-time equivalent basis is computed on both full and part-time staff members. Therefore, there are 13 professional and 31 clerical staff members. Deleting C.E.T.A. positions, there would be 12 professional and 25 clerical staff members employed by the library.

The salaries for Fiscal Year 1977 are presented in Table XXXII. The professional staff members do not work on a contract but on a bequest basis. Until recently, there was no step increase system within the salary scale and a single increase was granted annually within the fiscal budget.

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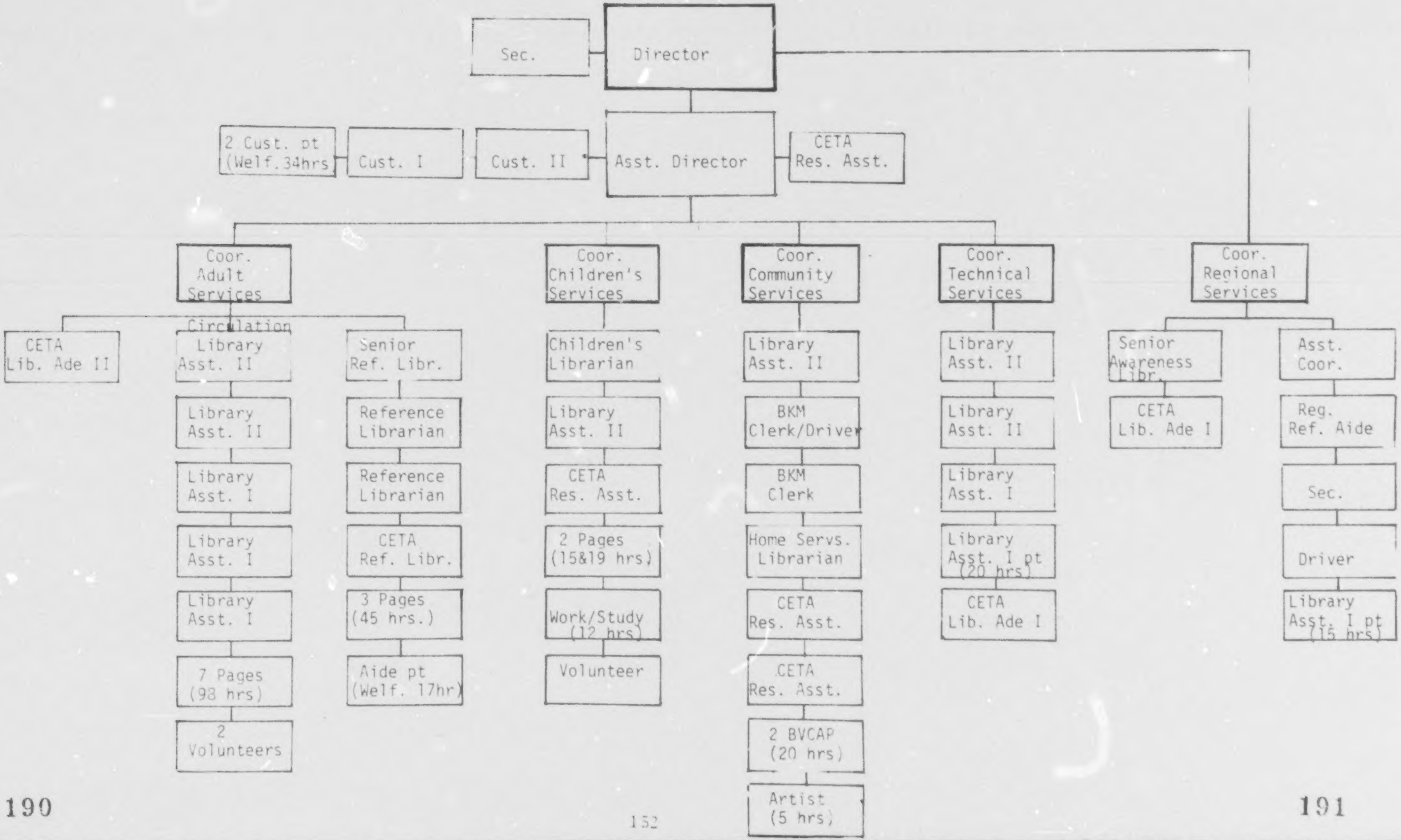
[1] Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 (Chicago: American Library Association, 1967), p. 54.

[2] Profiles of Change, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, "Report R 8000" (Detroit, Mich.: R.L. Polk & Co., 1971), p. 1.

[3] C.E.T.A. is the abbreviation for Comprehensive Employment Training Act.

Along with professional staff members, some full-time staff members do not have step increases built into their salary scale. These include: Bookmobile Clerk, Regional Assistant Coordinator, Regional Reference Aide, Regional Driver, and the two secretaries. However, these employees receive civil service step increases through the approval of the trustees. Part-time staff members do not have step increases; nor do they enjoy civil service fringe benefits such as vacation, medical and pension plan. Civil servants do have a salary schedule which includes step increases. After one year of employment, those in these job categories advance automatically to the top step.

CHART 2
PAWTUCKET PUBLIC LIBRARY
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
12/1/76


Sec.
Director
2 Cust. pt (Welf.34hrs
Cust. I
Cust. II
Asst. Director
CETA Res. Asst.
Coor. Adult Services
Coor. Children's Services
Coor. Community Services
Coor. Technical Services
Coor. Regional Services
CETA Lib. Ade II
Circulation Library Asst. II
Library Asst. II
Library Asst. I
Library Asst. I
Library Asst. I
7 Pages (98 hrs)
2 Volunteers
Senior Ref. Libr.
Reference Librarian
Reference Librarian
CETA Ref. Libr.
3 Pages (45 hrs.)
Aide pt (Welf. 17hr)
Children's Librarian
Library Asst. II
CETA Res. Asst.
2 Pages (15&19 hrs)
Work/Study (12 hrs)
Volunteer
Library Asst. II
BKM Clerk/Driver
BKM Clerk
Home Servs. Librarian
CETA Res. Asst.
CETA Res. Asst.
2 BVCAP (20 hrs)
Artist (5 hrs)
Library Asst. II
Library Asst. II
Library Asst. I
Library Asst. I pt (20 hrs)
CETA Lib. Ade I
Senior Awareness Libr.
CETA Lib. Ade I
Asst. Coor.
Reg. Ref. Aide
Sec.
Driver
Library Asst. I pt (15 hrs)

Key to Abbreviations
Pawtucket Public Library
Organizational Chart

Ade. - Aide

Asst. - Assistant

BKM - Bookmobile

BVCAP - Blackstone Valley Community Action Program

CETA - Comprehensive Employment Training Act

Coor. - Coordinator

Cust. - Custodian

hrs. - Hours

Lib. - Library

Libr. - Librarian

pt. - Parttime

Ref. - Reference

Res. - Research

Sec. - Secretary

Servs. - Services

Welf. - Welfare

TABLE XXXII

SALARIES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

Library Director	$21,100.00
Assistant Director	$12,877.00
Librarian II	$10,440.00 - $11,170.84 - $11,729.34
Librarian I	$ 9,000.00 - $ 9,630.00 - $10,111.00
Library Assistant II	$ 7,077.00 - $ 7,322.00 - $ 7,566.00
Library Assistant I	$ 6,192.00 - $ 6,406.00 - $ 6,619.00
Secretary	$ 8,115.02
Bookmobile Clerk	$ 7,566.00
Bookmobile Clerk/Driver	$ 8,116.00 - $ 8,420.00 - $ 8,725.00
Building Custodian II	$ 7,566.00 - $ 7,840.00 - $ 8,116.00
Building Custodian I	$ 6,619.00 - $ 6,833.00 - $ 7,077.00
Librarian I (part-time)	$ 4,622.34
Library Assistant I (part-time)	$ 3,781.00
Artist	$ 739.00 per year
Library Page	$ 2.30 per hour
Sunday Librarian	$ 5.5557 per hour
Regional	
Assistant Coordinator	$ 9,519.00
Reference Aide	$ 8,717.00
Driver	$ 8,116.00
Secretary	$ 7,566.00
Assistant I (part-time)	$ 2,928.27

Source: Pawtucket Public Library Budget, Fiscal Year 1977.
City of Pawtucket Pay Plan, Chapter 1558.

TABLE XXXIII

PERSONNEL

Permanent Salaried Positions

Professional

-those who have Master's Degree in Library Science--full-time

1 Director

1 Assistant Director

5 Coordinators

5 Librarians

1 Librarian (part-time)

Support Staff

-full-time (35 hours per week)

6 Library Assistant II's

4 Library Assistant I's

2 Secretaries

1 Custodian II

1 Custodian I

1 Bookmobile Clerk

1 Bookmobile Clerk/Driver

1 Regional Assistant Coordinator

1 Regional Driver

-part-time (limited to 20 hours per week)

1 Library Assistant I

1 Regional Assistant

1 Artist

12 Pages

PERSONNEL
(cont.)

Sunday Staff

- -3 hours
- 1 Librarian
- 2 Pages

CETA*

- -Comprehensive Employment Training Act
- 4 Research Assistants
- 3 Library Aide I's
- 1 Library Aide II
- 1 Librarian (M.L.S.)

*Funded by the Federal Government and is a temporary employment program.

Other

Various jobs within library whose wages are paid wholly or in part by other agencies. These include:

- Blackstone Valley Community Action Program
- Welfare Department
- College Work/Study Programs

Source: Pawtucket Public Library Budget, Fiscal Year 1977

CREDITS

1. "City of Pawtucket Pay Plan, Chapter 1558" (Pawtucket, R.I., 1976).

2. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Chicago: American Library Association, 1967.

3. "Pawtucket Public Library Budget, Fiscal Year 1977" (Pawtucket, R.I., 1976).

4. Profiles of Change, Pawtucket Public Library, "Report R 8000." Detroit, Mich.: R.L. Polk & Co., 1974.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Funds available to the library in the current fiscal year 1977 should exceed $500,000. This amount is composed from various sources. Among them is the allotment from the City, a State Grant-in-Aid, a grant for the Northern Interrelated Library System, and payroll appropriations through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act.

Table XXXIV compares the City budget and City money allocated to the Library. Reviewing the available information shows increased City allotted money annually. The Library amount has never exceeded 1.01% (appropriated to it in fiscal 1966). Between fiscal years 1971 and 1975, the percentage has fluctuated between 0.87% in fiscal 1975 and 0.94% in fiscal year 1973. Recent trends, fiscal years 1976 and 1977, do indicate an upward trend.

Per Capita Support is another tool illustrating financial support of the Library. By definition, it is the total financial support[1] divided by the population[2]. Three separate figures have been derived from the financial data available. Considering the City budget separately, $4.52 is per capita support for the Library. Combining City, State Grant-in-Aid, and Regional budgets, the figure rises to $5.85 per capita. With the addition of C.E.T.A. funds, the figure increases to $6.37 per capita.

Reviewing all the funds available to the Library with the exception of C.E.T.A. and small trust funds, Tables XXXVI and

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[1] Harold S. Sloan & Arnold J. Zurcher, Dictionary of Economics (New York: Barnes & Noble, 5th ed., 1970), p. 332.

[2] Using R.L. Polk's 1974 population figure of 74,580.

XXXVII illustrate comparisons of salaries paid to personnel, materials and supplies and other. Salaries as illustrated remain the largest expenditure of the total library budget. In fiscal year 1977, 73.1% of the library's budget had been approved for salaries. Materials and supplies account for another 16.5% while 10.1% goes towards the third category--other.

While City funding to the library has increased, state funding has been frozen since 1972 for the Northern Interrelated Library System. The State Grant-in aid was increased to $.40 per capita in 1976 or $30,793.60, the first increase since 1972. Maintenance and repair of the physical structure is provided by the City's Department of Public Works--up to $6,500 per year.

TABLE XXXIV

Comparison of Library Budget to Total City Budget

Fiscal Year[a]	Total City Budget	City Budget for Library	% of City Budget
1977[b]	$35,134,724.00	$337,000.00	.96
1976[b]	$33,449,058.00	$317,137.00	.95
1975[c]	$33,182,680.00	$289,794.00	.87
1974[c]	$30,196,033.00	$265,000.00	.88
1973[d]	$26,086,285.00	$245,000.00	.94
1972[d]	$24,914,235.00	$226,000.00	.91
1971[e]	$23,360,339.00	$216,571.00	.93
1966[f]	$14,867,618.00	$149,618.00	1.01

Footnotes
&
Sources:

a. A twelve month period-July 1 through June 30--for which the City and the Library plan the use of their funds.

b. *Pawtucket Times*, June 21, 1976, p. 20.

c. *Pawtucket Times*, May 24, 1974, p. 11.

d. *Pawtucket Times*, June 3, 1972, p. 11.

e. *Pawtucket Times*, June 3, 1971, p. 1.

f. *Pawtucket Times*, May 26, 1966, p. 18.

TABLE XXXV

FISCAL YEAR 1977 PER CAPITA SUPPORT

$4.52	City allotment only
$5.85	City, State Grant-in-aid, and Regional budgets
$6.37	City, State Grant-in-aid, Regional, and C.E.T.A. budgets

Source: "Pawtucket Public Library Budget, Fiscal Year 1977" (Pawtucket, R.I., 1976).

C.E.T.A. budget, through January 15, 1977.

TABLE XXXVI

Financial Resources and Spending

Fiscal Year	Funding	Salaries Paid To Personnel	% of Total Funding
1976-1977	$337,000.00[a]	$237,251.00	
	68,242.00[b]	56,575.61	
	30,793.60[c]	24,905.00	
Total	$436,035.60	$318,731.61	73.1
1975-1976	$317,137.00	$218,042.01	
	68,242.00	46,649.22	
	26,944.40	22,389.89	
Total	$412,323.40	$287,081.12	69.6
1974-1975	$289,794.00	$210,061.00	
	68,242.00	45,713.16	
	26,944.40	1[illegible],748.00	
Total	$384,980.40	$274,522.16	71.3
1973-1974	$265,000.00	$192,807.20	
	68,242.00	41,099.00	
	26,944.40	10,381.03	
Total	$360,186.40	$244,287.23	67.8

Fiscal	Funding	Salaries Paid To Personnel	% of Total Funding
1972-1973	$245,000.00	$187,049.00	
	68,242.00	38,924.25	
	26,944.40	15,223.53[d]	
	$340,186.40	$241,197.38	70.9
1971-1972	$226,000.00	$175,234.00	
	68,242.00	36,788.00	
	26,944.40	15,223.53	
	$321,186.40	$227,245.53	70.75

Note: This does not include C.E.T.A. funding.

a. Funds from City Resources.

b. Budget for Northern Interrelated Library System.

c. State Grant-In-Aid.

d. Estimated.

Source: Pawtucket Public Library "Annual Reports" Fiscal years 1974 to 1977.

TABLE XXXVII

Library Resources and Spending

Fiscal Year	Materials & Supplies[a]	Other[b]
1976-1977	$60,820.00[c]	$36,180.00
	5,427,39[d]	6,239.00
	5,888.60[e]	---
Total	$72,135.99	$42,419.00
	% of Total Funding	% of Total Funding
	16.5	10.1
plus $2,749.00 (contingency fund)		
1975-1976	$65,085.85	$34,009.14
	11,368.69	10,224.09
	4,554.51	---
Total	$81,009.05	$44,233.23
	% of Total Funding	% of Total Funding
	19.7	10.7
1974-1975	$47,773.00	$31,960.00
	15,535.00	6,993.84
	8,196.40	---
Total	$71,504.40	$38,953.84
	% of Total Funding	% of Total Funding
	18.6	10.1

1973-1974	$72,192.80[f]	---
	18,447.00	$ 8,696.00
	16,563.37	---
	$107,203.17	$ 8,696.00
1972-1973	$57,951.00[f]	---
	18,486.00	$ 9,968.00
	11,720.87(estimate)	---
	$88,157.87	$ 9,968.00
1971-1972	$50,766.00[f]	---
	18,600.00	$12,854.00
	11,720.87	---
	$81,086.87	$12,854.00

a. Includes such items as books, records, cassettes, films, microfilms, magazine and periodical subscriptions; office and custodial supplies, nonbook materials, book rental, bindery and audio visual supplies.

b. Includes: petty cash, general maintenance, maintenance and rental, capital equipment, advertising, bookmobile, travel & meetings, utilities, postage, telephone, gasoline, insurance, printing, copy machine, and vehicle.

c. City funds for library.

d. Northern Interrelated Library Budget.

e. State Grant-In-Aid.

f. Both materials, supplies, and other were combined due to the lack of accurate budget figure.

Source: Pawtucket Public Library "Annual Reports" Fiscal years 1972 to 1977.

CREDITS

1. "Pawtucket Public Library Annual Reports, 1974 to 1977" Pawtucket, R.I.
2. *Pawtucket Times*. June 3, 1972.
3. *Pawtucket Times*. June 3, 1971.
4. *Pawtucket Times*. June 21, 1976.
5. *Pawtucket Times*. May 24, 1974.
6. *Pawtucket Times*. May 26, 1966.
7. Sloan, Harold S. and Zurcher, Arnold J. *Dictionary of Economics*. New York: Barnes & Noble, 5th ed., 1970.

COLLECTION

The book collection at Pawtucket Public Library numbers 127,560 volumes.[1] Special emphasis has been placed on: sports; American History; reference; music; the arts; literary criticism especially American and English; the Rhode Island Collection which accentuates Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley History;[2] the Polish language and materials about Polish people.[3]

According to the Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, the library collection should have resources of "at least two to four volumes per capita."[4] Applying this standard, the Pawtucket Public Library should contain 149,160 to 298,320 volumes.[5] Therefore, the Library is 21,760 volumes below the minimum standards set by the American Library Association.

Using this same standard, "collections should be maintained by annual additions and replacements of no less than 1/6 volume per capita in areas serving up to 500,000 population."[6]

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[1] This includes 3,100 volumes of the Northern Interrelated Library System because Pawtucket Public Library utilizes this collection extensively.

[2] The Rhode Island Collection contains numerous other fiction and non-fiction titles related to our state.

[3] The Polish collection not only contains material written in Polish, but, also, material about Poland, native Polish culture, and Polish American issues.

[4] Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 (Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1967), p. 42.

[5] If the 1974 population of 74,580 is used for computation.

[6] Ibid., p. 42.

Accordingly, 12,430 volumes should have been added by the library in fiscal year 1976. The library added 14,847 volumes as shown in Table XXXVIII. Previous years' collection additions are also reported in Table XXXVIII.

The Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 also recommends annual withdrawals of at least five percent of the total book collection.[7] Table XXXIX illustrates that for fiscal year 1976, 6,986 withdrawals were made. This is 14.2% greater than the 6,120 volumes recommended by the American Library Association.[8]

In addition to books, the Pawtucket Public Library supplies other library materials in a variety of forms. These include:

- Periodicals
- Newspapers
- Phonograph records
- Audio cassettes
- Video cassettes
- Toys
- Puzzles
- Microfilm
- Games
- Framed pictures
- Picture file
- Vertical file
- 8 and 16mm films
- Posters

As suggested by the American Library Association, one currently published periodical title should be available for every 250 people in the service area.[9] The Pawtucket Public Library subscribes to

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[7] *Ibid.*, p. 40.

[8] The Northern Interrelated Library Service does not keep records on its withdrawals.

[9] *Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966* (Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1967), p. 43.

342 titles--44 above the recommended number of 298. Also, the library subscribes to 20 newspapers.

As a member of the Rhode Island Film Cooperative, the library has access to over 800 16mm films. At the same time, the library owns several 8mm films.

American Library Association minimum standards for records and audio-vassettes is one disc or tape for every 50 people in the service area with no collection containing less than 5,000 discs or tapes.[10] Pawtucket has 1,853 records and 177 cassette tapes--146.3% below the minimum standards.

The Pawtucket Public Library has also audio and visual equipment that can be borrowed for short periods of time. The list would include:

Bell & Howell Film Strip Projector and Slide Adaptor
Bell & Howell "Specialist" 16mm Film Projector
Hitachi Cassette Players
Kodak Carousel Slide Projector
Kodak Carousel University Slide Tray
Kodak Dissolve Control Unit
Kodak Ektagraphic Slide Projector
Radiant Super Elite Portable Projector Screen
Scanfax Cassette Players
Synchronex "Cavalier" Solid State Cassette Tape Recorder
Wollensak 3M Audio-Visual Cassette System
  Recorder with slide change control, adapter,
  cords, and microphone.

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[10] *Ibid*., p. 45.

TABLE XXXVIII

BOOKS ADDED TO COLLECTION[a]

FISCAL YEAR[b]	HARDBOUND ADULT	HARDBOUND JUVENILE	PAPERBACK ADULT	PAPERBACK JUVENILE	NORTHERN INTERRELATED LIBRARY	TOTAL
1971	5,227	2,020	1,411[c]	---	N.A.[d]	8,658
1972	6,227[c]	---	1,506[c]	---	N.A.[d]	7,733
1973	6,160	2,142	1,418	29	N.A.[d]	9,749
1974	6,403	2,187	1,612	1,865	3,680	15,747
1975	10,380	2,675	1,859	2,384	2,719	20,017
1976	7,829	2,600	1,489	229	2,700	14,847

a. Includes books purchased by the library and those given as gifts.

b. A 12 month period for which an organization plans the use of its funds. For the library the period runs July 1 through June 30 of the next year.

c. Includes both, adult and juvenile.

d. Not available.

Source: Technical Services' Annual Reports, 1971-1976. Pawtucket Public Library, and Northern Interrelated Library System Annual Reports 1973-1976.

TABLE XXXIX

BOOKS WITHDRAWN FROM COLLECTION

FISCAL YEAR[a]	HARDBOUND		PAPERBACKS		TOTAL
	ADULT	JUVENILE	ADULT	JUVENILE	
1971	1,594	1,782	506	105	3,987
1972	1,110	1,771	853	154	3,888
1973	2,276[b]	2,503[b]	--	--	4,779
1974	5,834	1,461	940	93	8,328
1975	13,408[c]	4,026[d]	347	23	17,804
1976	2,136	3,438	1,072	340	6,986

a. A 12 month period for which an organization plans the use of its funds. For the library the period runs July 1 through June 30 of the next year.

b. Includes paperbacks.

c. This figure includes 12,431 books that were not on the shelf; presumably stolen or lost according to an inventory taken between March 1974 and July 1975.

d. Includes 3,506 books not on shelf--meaning they are either lost or stolen according to an inventory taken between March 1974 and July 1975.

Source: Technical Services' Annual Reports, 1971-1976. Pawtucket Public Library.

COLLECTION

A. Age of Collection

Tables XL, XLI, XLII present a picture of the book collection at Pawtucket Public Library; gathered by means of a sample. Table XL describes the age of the collection. The imprint dates of 1960-1973 are very prominant, with the years 1965-1968 showing the highest percentage--25.2.

The use of the collection is illustrated in Table XLI. 71.3% of the sample has circulated at least once since January 1, 1974. Also, 14.7% of the sample was on the shelf. Because of a change in charge-out systems, all books had to be altered to add book cards for the current Gaylord System. The changeover was completed in 1973. Since that time, some books, because of heavy use, were supplied with new book charging cards; and, on an ongoing basis, torn or used-up charge cards are replaced. Thus, for such items, circulation data is unavailable, and no further breakdown of this category is possible.

Table XLII demonstrates that the date of publication bears no apparent correlation with the date of last circulation. With only one-third of 1976 in the statistics, 35.1% of the collection has circulated since January 1, 1976. Considering both 1975 and 1976, 64.4% of the collection has circulated at least once since January 1, 1975.

TABLE XL

SHELF LIST IMPRINT DATE[1]

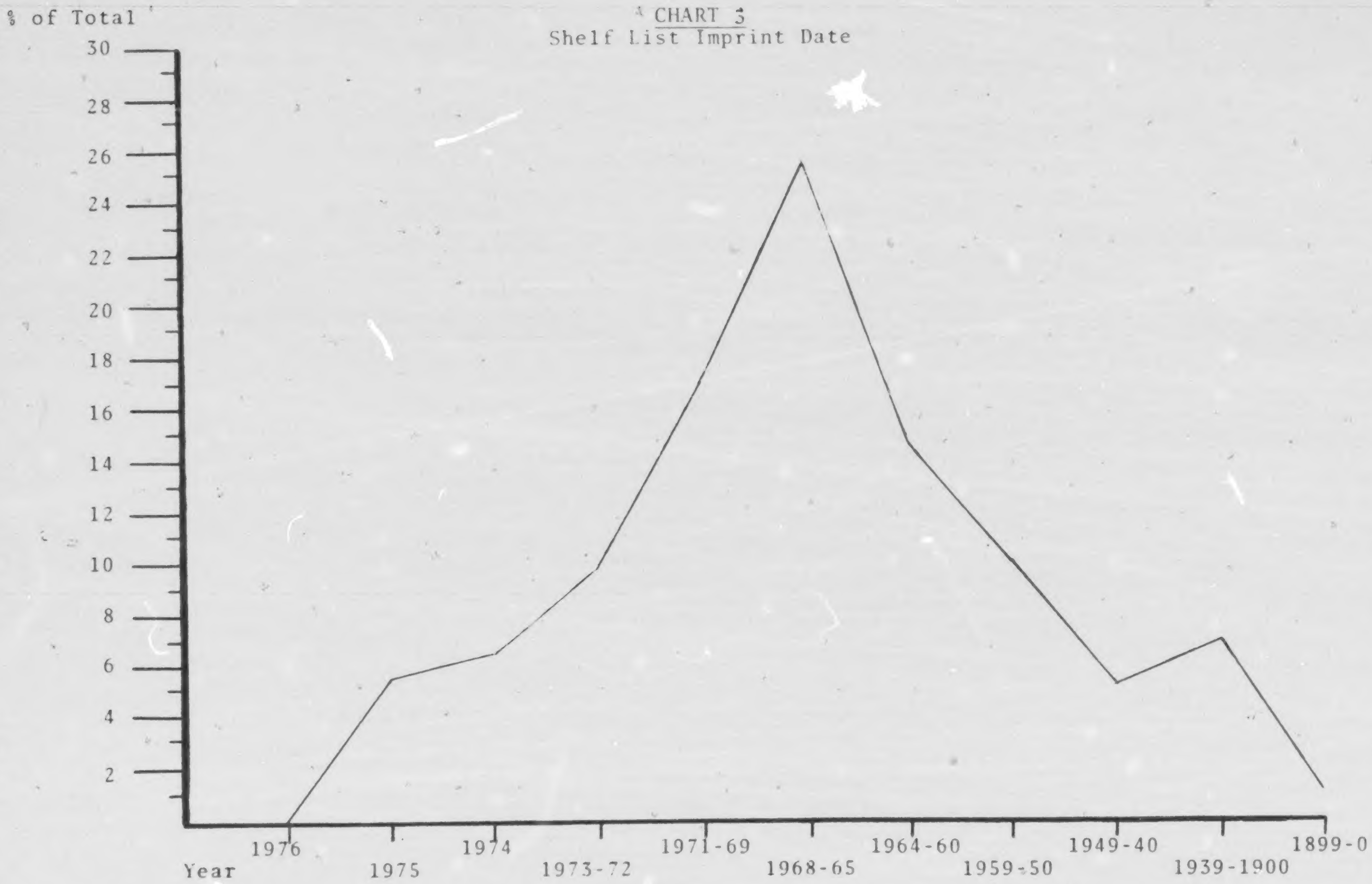
IMPRINT DATE	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE %
1976	0	0	0
1975	22	5.3	5.3
1974	27	6.5	11.8
1972-1973	40	9.7	21.5
1969-1971	69	16.7	38.2
1965-1968	104	25.2	63.4
1960-1964	58	14.1	77.5
1950-1959	41	9.9	87.4
1940-1949	21	5.1	92.5
1900-1939	24	5.8	98.3
0-1899	7	1.7	100.0
	413	100.0	

1. The year of publication as specified on the title page.

Source: Shelf List Sample.

CHART 3

Shelf List Imprint Date



Sample taken between March 2, 1976 and April 2, 1976.

Source: Shelf List Sample.

TABLE XLI
LAST DATE OF CIRCULATION FROM SHELF LIST

YEAR	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE %
1976[a]	145	35.1	35.1
1975	121	29.3	64.4
1974	16	3.9	68.3
1973	11	2.7	71.0
N.O.S.[b]	59	14.3	85.3
O.S.[c]	61	14.7	14.7
	413	100.0[d]	100.0[d]

a. Only January, February, March and April of 1976.

b. Not on shelf. The books were not in proper place. Conceivably, a parton could be reading one in the building without any intentions of checking it out. Also, the books could be stolen or lost.

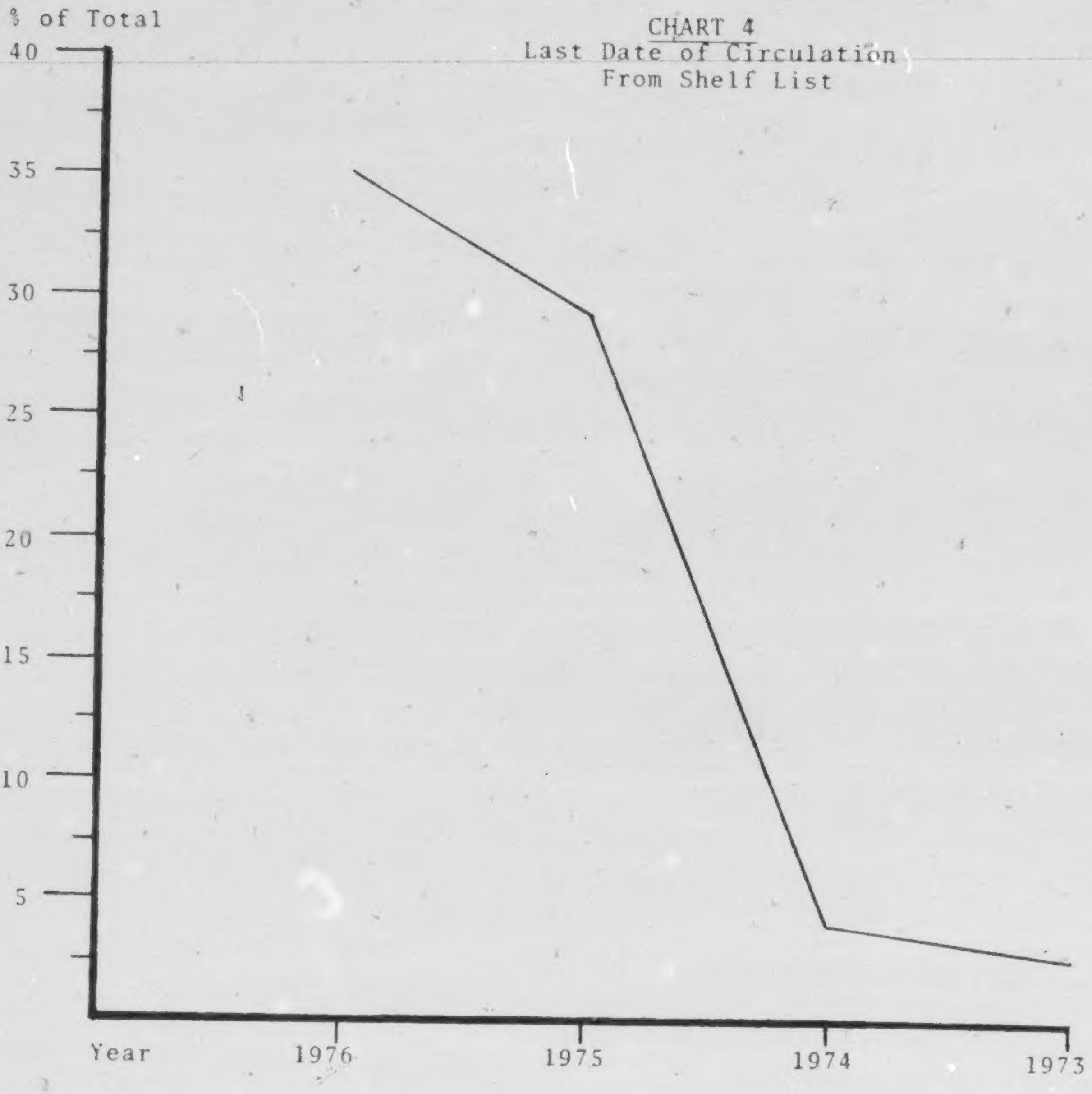
c. On shelf. Unable to tell when it was last used because of switch from computer/Gaylord system to Gaylord System.

d. Percentages may vary due to rounding error.

Source: Shelf List Sample.

CHART 4

Last Date of Circulation
From Shelf List



Sample taken between March 2, 1976 and April 2, 1976.

Source: Shelf List Sample.

TABLE XLII
CORRELATION OF SAMPLES OF IMPRINT DATE AND DATE OF LAST CIRCULATION

IMPRINT DATE	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE	LAST CIRCULATION DATE 1976	1975	1974	1973	O.S.	N.O.S.
1976	0	0	0	0				0	0
1975	22	5.3	5.3	54.5	0			4.5	40.9
1974	27	6.5	11.8	40.7	18.5	0		18.5	22.2
1972-1973	40	9.7	21.5	40.0	22.5	5.0	0	17.5	15.0
1969-1971	69	16.7	38.2	39.1	26.1	2.9	1.5	14.5	15.9
1965-1968	104	25.2	63.4	36.5	31.7	5.8	2.9	12.5	10.6
1960-1964	58	14.1	77.5	25.9	32.8	8.6	3.4	17.2	12.1
1950-1959	41	9.9	87.4	24.4	39.0	2.4	7.3	9.8	17.1
1940-1949	21	5.1	92.5	28.6	33.3	0	4.8	28.6	4.8
1900-1939	24	5.8	98.3	37.5	45.8	0	0	12.5	4.2
0-1899	7	1.7	100.0	14.3	42.9	0	14.3	28.5	0
ALL BOOKS	413	100.0		35.1	29.3	3.9	2.7	14.7	14.3

Source: Shelf List Sample.

B. Composition

Table XLIII describes the collection in terms of its composition by type of materials. Method 1 was compiled from the shelf list sample while Method 2 is an estimation made of the collection completed in 1975.

Reviewing both Methods, discrepancies exist between the two. Some of the diversity is due to the exclusion of reference books in Method 1 and their inclusion in Method 2. However, Method 2 is, at best, only a rough estimation.[1]

According to Method 1, approximately 59% of the collection is adult non-fiction while 18% of it is composed of adult fiction including large print books. At the same time, juvenile books comprise of 22.7% of the collection: 11.6% for non-fiction and 11.1% for fiction.

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[1] Method 2 is included because it was the only one available for use by the library until this survey.

TABLE XLIII

% OF TOTAL COLLECTION BY SUBJECT GROUPINGS

SUBJECT CATEGORY	METHOD 1 NUMBER	%	METHOD 2 %		METHOD 1 PROBABLE NUMBER[1]	METHOD 2
A	0	0		A	0	
B	15	3.6		B	4,351	
C	3	0.7		C	846	
D	24	5.8		D	7,010	
E	17	4.1		E	4,955	
F	11	2.7		F	3,263	
G	11	2.7		G	3,263	
H	28	6.8		H	8,218	
J	4	0.9		J	1,088	
K	2	0.5		K	604	
L	6	1.5		L	1,813	
M	6	1.5		M	1,813	
N	16	3.9		N	4,713	
P	56	13.6		P	16,436	
Q	11	2.7		Q	3,263	
R	7	1.7		R	2,055	
S	6	1.5		S	1,813	
T	16	3.9		T	4,713	
U	1	0.2		U	242	
V	1	0.2		V	242	
Z	4	0.9		Z	1,088	
Total Adult Non Fiction	245	59.4	51.1	Total Adult Non Fiction	71,789	61,814
Adult Fiction	74	17.9	25.6	Adult Fiction	21,633	30,879
Juvenile Non Fiction	48	11.6	6.4	Juvenile Non Fiction	14,019	7,765
Juvenile Fiction	46	11.1	16.9	Juvenile Fiction	13,414	20,397
TOTAL	413	100.0	100.0	TOTAL	120,855[2]	120,855[2]

1. Method One Probable Number is the multiplication of the percentage derived from the shelf list sample by the total number of hardbound books in the collection. It does not represent the actual number.

2. Not included were most of the paperback books from the regular collection, books from Northern Interrelated Library Services, or rental books.

Most paperback books in the regular collection are not represented in the shelf list. Therefore, the shelf list sample did not take them into account. Approximately 3,605 books (2.8%) of the total collection of 127,560 are in this category.

Books from the Northern Interrelated Library Service are not processed by Pawtucket Public Library or classified in the same manner. They are classified by author's last name or by subject groupings without the use of classification numbers. There are approximately 3,100 books (2.4%) in this office.

The Pawtucket Public Library rents high demand and recent publication from McNaughton Book Services. These books arrive all processed and ready for patron use. Currently, the Library is renting 1,400 of these books. These books only show up in circulation statistics.

Source: Method 1 derived from shelf list sample compiled by G. McKenna.

Method 2 derived from "Estimation of Valuation of Pawtucket Public Library Building, Book Collection, and Furnishing," Pawtucket, R.I., 1975.

C. Availability

Table XLIV illustrates that 14.3% of the sample drawn from the shelf list could not be found at any given moment. These figures are higher in the juvenile collection than in the adult collection. In considering juvenile books, 16.7% of the non-fiction and 30.4% of the fiction were not found on the shelf.

When considering these statistics, a number of factors must be viewed. (1) Some of these books may have been out of shelf order. (2) Some of them might have been in use within the library without being charged out. (3) Some of them might have been stolen, lost, or destroyed (damaged) by patrons.

NOTE: Book rentals and paperbacks are not taken into account.

TABLE XLIV

AVAILABILITY

MATERIAL	SAMPLE	NOT ON SHELF (number of missing)	% OF MISSING
Adult Non Fiction	245	22	9.0
Adult Fiction	74	15	20.3
Juvenile Non Fiction	48	8	16.7
Juvenile Fiction	46	14	30.4
Total	413	59	14.3

Source: Shelf List Sample.

CIRCULATION

Total circulation of the collection in fiscal year 1976 was 259,934, a 6.8% rise over the previous twelve month period. Table XLV illustrates that circulation has risen 21.4% since fiscal 1973 with the largest rise between fiscal years 1973 and 1974--a 13.6% increase. Bookmobile circulation showed the largest increase--33.5% between 1973 and 1974 and 21.4% between 1974 and 1975.

Table XLVI indicates the total circulation by month. During 1974 and 1975, circulation rose extensively with the opening of schools in September. This increase peaked during the month of October. Circulation increased again in January, with March being the peak month. Thus, the school calendar has a direct correlation with the increase in circulation. September through November and January through May (with peaks in October and March) are the busiest months for the library.

Tables XLVII, XLVIII, and XLIX further break down the circulation figures between the Main Library and the Bookmobile. The Main Library does not show much deviation from the overall circulation picture. In fiscal year 1976, circulation fell faster in April than in previous years. Table XLVIII describes the miscellaneous category statistically. For the past two fiscal years, November and January are peak months for this category; previous years tend to fluctuate too much to assign correlations.

Bookmobile circulation, as seen in Table XLIX, follows the total circulation pattern. The only exception is July when the Bookmobile is not in operation for two weeks.[1]

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[1] This time is allowed for repairs and maintenance. However, in 1975, the Bookmobile was off the road the first two weeks of August.

TABLE XLV

CIRCULATION BY FISCAL YEAR

	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Total Circulation	259,934[a]	243,275	214,045	214,797	218,669
Main Library Total	197,035	195,786	178,984	180,461	178,414
Adult	141,272	139,174	130,869	133,409	133,876
Juvenile	55,763	56,612	48,115	47,052	44,538
Bookmobile Total	50,977	41,982	31,449	31,061	37,793
Adult	22,931	19,474	13,887	9,783	9,563
Juvenile	28,046	22,508	17,562	21,278	28,230
Miscellaneous[b]	6,522	5,507	3,445	3,275	2,462[c]

Fiscal Year-A 12 month period for which an organization plans the use of its funds. For the library the period runs from July 1 through June 30 of the next year.

a. Includes Home Services and Senior Awareness, six month records, available only, 512 and 4,888, respectively.

b. Includes cassettes, records, toys, framed pictures, picture file, and cassette players.

c. Includes only records.

Source: Pawtucket Public Library. "Annual Statistical Summary, 1972-1976," Pawtucket, R.I.

TABLE XLVI
TOTAL CIRCULATION BY MONTH

	1976[a]	1975[a]	1974[a]	1973[a]	1972[a]
JULY	21,922	17,592	15,462	16,125	15,818
AUGUST	17,905	17,831	17,607	17,964	16,766
SEPTEMBER	22,666	18,065	16,204	16,772	16,363
OCTOBER	23,655	20,731	18,603	18,514	17,872
NOVEMBER	22,684	20,126	18,020	18,222	19,391
DECEMBER	17,693	16,157	13,985	14,259	15,024
JANUARY	24,487	22,374	18,241	20,159	20,560
FEBRUARY	23,541	22,232	18,167	19,423	20,537
MARCH	25,431	23,751	21,773	22,596	21,073
APRIL	21,980	24.164	19,106	17,257	19,108
MAY	20,629	20,685	19,294	18,331	18,477
JUNE	17,341	19,567	17,583	15,175	17,680

a. Fiscal Year: July 1 through June 30.

Source: Pawtucket Public Library. "Circulation Statistics, 1972-1976," Pawtucket, R.I.

TABLE XLVII

CIRCULATION BY MONTH
MAIN LIBRARY

	1976[a]			1975[a]			1974[a]		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
JULY	11,157	6,092	17,249	10,118	5,182	15,300	9,267	4,554	13,821
AUGUST	10,303	5,031	15,334	9,799	4,669	14,468	10,394	4,283	14,677
SEPTEMBER	12,426	5,565	17,991	10,711	3,737	14,448	9,836	3,358	13,194
OCTOBER	13,536	4,972	18,508	11,932	4,375	16,307	11,175	4,132	15,307
NOVEMBER	12,184	5,122	17,306	11,201	4,776	15,977	10,188	4,560	14,748
DECEMBER	10,505	3,012	13,517	12,982	4,639	17,621	9,176	2,708	11,884
JANUARY	13,496	4,874	18,370	10,195	2,999	13,194	11,908	3,486	15,394
FEBRUARY	12,387	5,123	17,510	13,378	5,005	18,383	11,460	3,949	15,409
MARCH	13,849	4,898	18,747	13,555	5,794	19,349	13,659	5,129	18,788
APRIL	11,820	4,172	15,992	13,264	6,059	19,323	11,783	4,011	15,794
MAY	11,168	3,496	14,664	11,948	4,094	16,042	11,809	3,895	15,704
JUNE	8,441	3,406	11,847	10,091	5,283	15,374	10,214	4,050	14,264

a. Fiscal Year: July 1 through June 30.

TABLE XLVII
Continued
CIRCULATION BY MONTH
MAIN LIBARY

		1973[a]			1972[a]	
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
JULY	10,346	4,531	14,877	9,552	4,260	13,812
AUGUST	10,796	4,168	14,964	9,699	4,282	13,981
SEPTEMBER	10,527	3,573	14,100	10,080	3,070	13,150
OCTOBER	11,424	4,204	15,628	10,774	3,600	14,374
NOVEMBER	11,077	4,123	15,200	11,184	3,781	14,965
DECEMBER	9,420	2,577	11,997	9,968	2,379	12,347
JANUARY	12,987	3,953	16,940	12,693	3,939	16,632
FEBRUARY	11,994	4,623	16,617	13,084	4,081	17,165
MARCH	13,498	5,101	18,599	13,328	4,183	17,511
APRIL	10,783	3,640	14,423	11,684	4,107	15,791
MAY	11,719	3,157	14,876	11,444	3,127	14,571
JUNE	8,838	3,402	12,240	10,386	3,729	14,115

Source: Pawtucket Public Library. "Circulation Statistics, 1972-1976," Pawtucket, R.I.

TABLE XLVIII
CIRCULATION BY MONTH - MISCELLANEOUS
MAIN LIBRARY

		1976[a]		1975[a]	1974[a]	1973[a]	1972[a]
	Miscellaneous[b]	Homebound Services	Senior Awareness	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.[c]
JULY	384	--	--	446	223	169	263
AUGUST	329	--	--	325	254	125	162
SEPTEMBER	480	--	--	324	191	170	191
OCTOBER	529	--	--	446	337	240	144
NOVEMBER	617	--	--	519	297	364	224
DECEMBER	515	--	--	374	316	322	206
JANUARY	758	115	770	605	387	437	260
FEBRUARY	696	74	861	532	261	306	231
MARCH	696	62	856	578	335	349	179
APRIL	477	85	913	475	234	275	202
MAY	639	95	753	451	401	285	184
JUNE	402	81	735	432	352	239	216

a. Fiscal Year July 1 through June 30.

b. Includes cassettes, records, toys, framed pictures, picture file, and cassette players.

c. Records only.

Source: Pawtucket Public Library. "Circulation Statistics, 1972-1976," Pawtucket, R.I.

TABLE XLIX

CIRCULATION BY MONTH
BOOKMOBILE

		1976[a]			1975[a]			1974[a]	
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
JULY	1,934	2,355	4,289	929	917	1,846	702	716	1,418
AUGUST	1,162	1,080	2,242	1,497	1,541	3,038	1,173	1,503	2,676
SEPTEMBER	1,927	2,268	4,195	1,555	1,738	3,293	1,236	1,583	2,819
OCTOBER	1,983	2,635	4,618	1,786	2,192	3,978	1,233	1,726	2,959
NOVEMBER	1,996	2,765	4,761	1,590	2,040	3,630	1,104	1,871	2,975
DECEMBER	1,511	2,150	3,661	1,205	1,384	2,589	792	993	1,785
JANUARY	2,119	2,355	4,474	1,929	2,219	4,148	1,104	1,332	2,436
FEBRUARY	1,961	2,439	4,400	1,564	1,753	3,317	1,144	1,353	2,497
MARCH	2,248	2,822	5,070	1,712	2,112	3,824	1,168	1,482	2,650
APRIL	2,018	2,495	4,513	2,003	2,363	4,366	1,346	1,732	3,078
MAY	2,059	2,419	4,478	1,870	2,322	4,192	1,438	1,751	3,189
JUNE	2,013	2,263	4,276	1,834	1,927	3,761	1,447	1,520	2,967

a. Fiscal Year July 1 through June 30.

TABLE XLIX
Continued
CIRCULATION BY MONTH
BOOKMOBILE

		1973[a]			1972[a]	
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
JULY	311	768	1,079	592	1,151	1,743
AUGUST	906	1,969	2,875	822	1,801	2,623
SEPTEMBER	689	1,813	2,502	814	2,208	3,022
OCTOBER	688	1,958	2,646	806	2,548	3,354
NOVEMBER	683	1,975	2,658	732	3,470	4,202
DECEMBER	648	1,298	1,946	678	1,793	2,471
JANUARY	807	1,975	2,782	814	2,854	3,668
FEBRUARY	745	1,755	2,500	860	2,281	3,141
MARCH	989	2,659	3,648	843	2,540	3,383
APRIL	879	1,680	2,559	906	2,209	3,115
MAY	1,179	1,991	3,170	828	2,894	3,722
JUNE	1,259	1,437	2,696	868	2,481	3,349

a. Fiscal Year July 1 through June 30.

Source: Pawtucket Public Library. "Circulation Statistics, 1972-1976," Pawtucket, R.I.

USERS

A. Registration

The registration file is the one which applicants must complete in order to receive a library card. If the applicants (adult or juvenile) live, work, or own property within the corporate city limits, they are issued a free card. Non-residents who are not employed in Pawtucket may obtain a card for a yearly fee of $4.00. However, non-residents in any of the following categories may obtain a card at no charge:

1) those enrolled full time in a school or college in Pawtucket, R.I.:
2) those requesting a foreign borrower's card;[1]
3) those who are senior citizens;
4) librarians making ad hoc requests;
5) those willing to work for two hours to earn a card;
6) other exceptions made at the discretion of the Director.[2]

The file is divided into two sections: one for adults and one for juveniles. Juveniles are defined as children who can write or print their name through grade seven or 12 years old. The expiration date of the juvenile card is governed by the school grade or age of the patron. Children's Services (the Lincoln Room) take care of juvenile registrants. Adults are defined as anyone in the 8th grade or 13 years of age, whichever occurs first. The library card is valid for five years and is processed by Adult Services.

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[1] A foreign borrower's card is restricted only to materials in foreign languages.

[2] Anyone may borrow a single item by leaving a deposit of the approximate cost of the item plus $2.00.

A sample of the registration file was taken between December 16, 1975 and December 20, 1975.[3] The file is estimated to contain 24,128 names, of which 4,500 are juveniles. After omitting non-residents[4] from the sample, approximately 29% of Pawtucket citizens[5] are card holders.

Table L shows the breakdown of sample subjects between males and females for adults and juveniles.

For comparison, 1970 Census data is used, as shown in Table LI. To accomplish this, the census data was broken down according to registration rules. Therefore, adults are defined as people 13 years and older while juveniles are people between the ages of 5 and 12.

72.8% of the registration sample and 85.2% of the census data are adults--a difference of 12.4%. Adult females, in the registration sample, represent 42.0% of the sampling as compared to 46.5% for the census data. 30.8% of the sample is adult males as contrasted to 38.7% for the census data.

The remaining 27.2% of the registration sample is composed of juveniles--14.1% females and 13.1% males. According to the census data, juveniles represent 14.8% of the population--7.5% males and 7.3% females.

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[3] The sampling procedure used was recommended by School of Information Studies, Syracuse University. The entire file was measured in centimeters-460, divided by 400 (the sample size) to determine the sampling interval-1.4cm. The total sample came to 426 cards.

[4] 9.4% of the sample were non-residents.

[5] Using the 1974 population figure of 74,580.

2.3% separate the total number of males in the registration sample and the census data. At the same time, 56% of the registration sample are the total number of females as compared to 53.7% for the census data; also, a 2.3% difference.

TABLE L

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE

	Adults		Juvenile		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	131	30.8	56	13.1	187	44
Female	179	42.0	60	14.1	239	56
Total	310	72.8	116	27.2	426	100

Source: Registration Sample.

TABLE LI

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS DATA[1]
Pawtucket, R.I.

	Adults (13 years & older)		Juveniles[2] (5-12 years old)		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	27,505	38.7	5,349	7.5	32,854	46.3
Female	32,996	46.5	5,183	7.3	38,179	53.7
Total	60,501	85.2	10,532	14.8	71,033	100.0

1. Age Characteristic Tables from 1970 Census did not compute individual age categories between the years 10-13. To compare the census data with the registration sample, each age category was divided equally (0.25) for comparison. Thus, the age category 10-12 is 0.75 of the age category 10-13.

2. Those children under 5 years of age were not included. However, it is conceivable that some children younger than 5 years old could qualify for a library card.

Source: General Population Characteristics-1970. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Census, 1971, Table P-1, pp. 9-10.

USERS

B. Borrowers

Tables LII to LVII present information obtained from the circulation files.[1] For the purposes of this study, borrowers are defined as registrants who check out library materials. Also, the Main Library[2] and Bookmobile[3] circulation files were sampled separately to allow for a better understanding of the borrowers.

Materials that are borrowed from the library are generally charged out for 28 days. For new items or materials that are in great demand, the loan period is 14 days.

When discussing the Main Library's circulation file, some additional factors must be considered. The borrower's file is composed of books loaned to Northern Interlibrary Loan System (5.1%), Homebound Services (2.0%), and Senior Awareness (2.7%). Therefore, 9.8% of the sample is composed of these programs.[4] The Northern Interlibrary Loan System, Homebound Services, and Senior Awareness will be discussed later in this report.

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[1] Circulation files are records of all library materials that have been checked or charged out.

[2] The sampling procedure was recommended by School of Information, Syracuse University. The Main Library circulation file measured 1762.5cm. Dividing by 400 (the sample size) to determine the sampling interval which was 4.4cm. The total sample size came to 455 cards. Excluded were library personnel and unintelligible card numbers which reduced the sample to 410.

[3] This sampling procedure also recommended by the School of Information, Syracuse University. The Bookmobile circulation file contained 4,287 cards. Dividing by 400 (the sample size), the sampling interval was 10 cards. A sample of 385 was recorded. Because of unintelligible cards, the sample size was reduced to 356.

[4] This figure does not include Pawtucket Public Library patrons who borrow through Interlibrary Loan, a service of the Northern Interlibrary System.

Statistics are difficult to interpret when reviewing the borrower's file. First, for interlibrary loans, the library cannot determine who is the borrower. All the library knows is which library has borrowed items. Secondly, Senior Awareness and Homebound Programs are designed to bring books and other library materials to senior citizens and other shut-ins within the City and Northern Interrelated Library Region. It is difficult to determine where the materials have gone.

The arrangement of these programs does not permit easy access to those patrons who borrow library materials. When considering the Main Library, two figures must be used. The number 370 when comparing total persons and, in other cases, the total borrower's sample (410) will be used. Tables LII, LIV, LVI, and LVIII illustrate borrowers that visit the Main Library. Comparing the total number of persons (n=370), 30.5% of the borrowers are adult males while 49.7% are adult females. Juvenile males represent 8.4% as compared to 11.4% for juvenile femailes. Thus, 80.3% of the sample adult borrowers while 19.7% are juvenile card holders.

Viewing the total borrowers file (n=410) in Table LII shows that 27.6% of the borrowers are adult males as contrasted to 44.9% for adult females. 7.6% of the sample are juvenile males as opposed to 10.2% for juvenile females. Therefore, 72.4% of the total borrower's file are adults compared to 17.8% for juveniles.

Thirdly, Table LII compares the borrowers to themselves. Adult and juvenile females (61.9% and 57.5%) borrow more than their male counterparts (38.1% and 42.5%).

Table LIV compares male and female borrowers. First, using the total number of persons (n=370) as the denominator, 38.9% of the sample are males and 61.1% being females. Secondly, with the use of the total borrower's file (n=410), 35.1% of the sample are males as compared with 55.1% for female patrons.

The borrower's file was further subdivided by examining the student population. It must be noted that personal information about borrowers must be viewed with some caution due to the length of time the library card is valid. Although this is not a significant problem with juvenile card holders, it often is with adult borrowers. Over a five year period students may complete high school; attend institutions of higher learning; or obtain employment in Pawtucket or elsewhere. Furthermore, some students may drop out before completing high school.

Taking these factors into consideration, it was deemed necessary to review this subdivision of the library cardholders especially because of their heavy utilization of library facilities and materials. As shown in Table LVI, 62.5% of male borrowers are students; while 56.2% of female borrowers are students. Compared to the total number of students (n=217) shows that 41.5% are males as opposed to 58.5% being females. Contrasting the total number of students between the total number of persons (n=370) and the total borrower's file (n=410) results in 58.7% and 52.9%, respectively, of these samples are students.

Table LVIII describes student borrowers according to their grade level. Between elementary and high school, a distinction is made between public and parochial (non-public) schools.

Compared to the total number of student borrowers (n=217), elementary school students represent 29.95% of the total sample

--19.4% being public school students while 10.6% are parochial school students. 33.6% of student cardholders come from the junior high school level. Out of the sample, 31.8% are public school students compared to 1.8% being parochial school students. 15.7% of the total number of students are in high school--10.6% coming from public schools and 5.1% representing parochial high schools. 15.2% of the student cardholders are college students. In all, 61.8% of the student borrowers are students in public schools while 17.5% are parochial school students.[5]

Comparing student borrowers with the total number of persons (n=370) shows that elementary school borrowers represent 17.6% of the sample--11.4% being public school students as opposed to 6.2% for parochial school students. 19.7% of the total number of persons are junior high school students with 18.6% coming from the public schools and 1.1% from parochial schools. The high school level represents 9.2% of the sample. 6.2% are public school students as contrasted with 3.0% for parochial school students. At the same time, 8.9% of the sample are college students. In summary, 36.2% are public school students while 10.3% are parochial school students.[6]

The last column illustrates the comparison between student card holders and the total borrower's file (n=410). 15.85% of the total borrower's file are elementary school students with 10.2% being public school students and 5.6% being parochial school students.

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[5] This computation does not include college students.

[6] *Ibid.*

The junior high level represents 17.8% of the borrower's file. 16.8% are public school students while 0.9% are parochial school students. 8.3% of the file are high school students with 5.6% being public school students as contrasted to 2.7% coming from the parochial schools. College students represent 8.1% of the borrower's file. Therefore, 32.7% of the file is the total number of public school students in contrast to 9.3% being parochial school students.[7]

Reviewing the Bookmobile borrower's file provides some interesting information, as shown in Tables LIII, LV, LVII and LIX--5.9% of the borrowers are adult males while 39.0% are adult females. At the same time, juvenile males account for 19.7% of the sample as compared to 35.4% for juvenile cardholders. Table LIII compares the borrowers to themselves. Adult males account for 13.1% of the total number of adult cardholders in the sample as opposed to 86.9% for adult females. Juvenile males represent 35.7% of the total number of juvenile borrowers while the remaining 64.3% are juvenile females.

The comparison of male and female borrowers is illustrated in Table LV. 25.6% of the sample are males while 74.4% are females.

The Bookmobile borrower's file was further subdivided by examining the student population. All the factors discussed earlier in this section about the personal information of the borrowers must be considered.

As shown in Table LVII, 87.9% of male borrowers are students while 63.8% of female borrowers are, also, students. In comparison with the total number of students (n=249), 32.1% are males and 67.9% are females. Thus, 69.9% of the total Bookmobile borrower's file are students.

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[7] Ibid.

Student borrowers, according to their grade level, are illustrated in Table LIX. Compared to the total number of students (n=249), elementary school students represent 65.1% of the total sample--57.4% being public school students and 7.6% being parochial school students. 31.3% of the student cardholders describe the junior high school level. From the sample, 20.0% are public school students while 11.2% are parochial school students. High school students represent 2.4% of the sample--all 2.4% being public school students. Also, 1.2% of the student cardholders are college students. In summary, 79.9% of the student borrowers are public school students while 18.9% are public school students.[8]

Comparing student borrowers with the total Bookmobile borrower's file (n=356) illustrates that elementary school cardholders represent 45.5% of the sample--40.2% coming from public schools while 5.3% are parochial school students. 21.9% of the file represents the junior high level with 14.0% being public school students and 7.9% being parochial school students. High school students account for 1.7% of the file, which are all public school students. 1.7% of the file are college students. Thus, 55.9% of the total Bookmobile borrower's file are public school students as compared to 13.2% for parochial school students.

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[8] *Ibid.*

[9] *Ibid.*

Reviewing Tables LII and LIII further comparisons can be made. 44.9% of the Bookmobile borrower's file (n=356) are adults as compared to 72.4% of the Main Library borrower's file (n=410) and 80.3% of the total number of persons in Main Library (n=370). Juveniles represent 55.1% of the Bookmobile borrower's file (n=356) as contrasted to 17.8% for the Main Library borrower's file (n=410) and 19.7% for the total number of persons in Main Library (n=370).

A further division illustrates that adult males represent 5.9% of Bookmobile sample while 27.6% and 30.5% are the percentages for the Main Library borrower's file and total number of persons in the Main Library sample, respectively. Also, adult females account for 39.0% of the Bookmobile file as opposed to 44.9% for the Main Library's file and 49.7% for the total persons sample of the Main Library's file. 19.7% of the Bookmobile file are juvenile males while 7.6% and 8.4% represent the Main Library file and Total Persons file. Juvenile females represent 35.4% of Bookmobile file as opposed to 10.2% for the Main Library file and 11.4% for the Total Persons file. Regarding the comparison of males and females from the borrower's samples, 25.6% of the Bookmobile borrower's file are males as contrasted to 35.1% for the Main Library file and 38.9% for the Total Persons sampling as shown in Tables LIV and LV. Also, females represent 74.4% of the Bookmobile sample as compared to 55.1% for the Main Library sample and 61.1% for the Total Persons sampling.

Non-residents using the Bookmobile and the Main Library illustrate an interestion comparison in Table LX. 12.4% of the total Main Library borrower's file are non-residents as compared to 1.7% of total Bookmobile borrower's file being non-residents. (Also, 13.8% of the total number of persons sampling are non-residents.)

Tables LVI and LVII describe the comparisons of students. Female students show a 5.3% difference between male students using the Main Library and the Bookmobile. Comparing male students to the total number of students results in a 9.4% disparity between the two samples as contrasted to a 8.4% difference for female students. Reviewing the total number of students demonstrate that a significant number of Bookmobile borrowers are students--69.9% as compared to 52.9% (Total Main Library borrower's file) and 58.7% (Total number of persons in Main Library Sample).

Elementary school students using the Bookmobile represent 65.1% of total number of students in the sample. This is 35.05% above the same student borrower using the Main Library. Viewing junior high school students, the Main Library sample shows a slight increase (2.3%) over similiar students using the Bookmobile. As one views high school and college students, there is a noticeable gap between the Main Library and Bookmobile--15.7% to 2.4% for high school students and 15.2% to 1.2% for college students.

Throughout the sample, parochial school students are absent from the sample.

Scanning the comparisons in Table LVIII and LIX between the students to the Main Library and Bookmobile borrower's file indicates the profound use of the Bookmobile by elementary school students. 45.5% as compared to 15.85% (Total Main Library borrower's file) and 17.6% (Total persons in Main Library sample). There is not too much difference between junior high school students between the Main Library and Bookmobile. High school and college students borrow more materials from the Main Library than the Bookmobile. In summary, 53.9% of all the borrowers sampled on the Bookmobile are students as contrasted to 32.7% (Total Main Library Borrower's

File) and 36.2% (Total number of persons in Main Library sample).

Sex Distribution of Borrowers[1]

	TABLE LII MAIN LIBRARY				TABLE LIII BOOKMOBILE		
	Number	Compared to Total Number of Persons (n=370) %	Compared to Total Borrowers File (n=410) %	In Comparison With Themselves %	Number	In Comparison With The Total Number Of Persons (n=356) %	In Comparison With Themselves %
Adult							
Male	113	30.5	27.6	38.1	21	5.9	13.1
Female	184	49.7	44.9	61.9	139	39.0	86.9
Total	297	80.3	72.4	100.0	160	44.9	100.0
Juvenile							
Male	31	8.4	7.6	42.5	70	19.7	35.7
Female	42	11.4	10.2	57.5	126	35.4	64.3
Total	73	19.7	17.8	100.0	196	55.1	100.0

---

1. Percentages may vary due to rounding error.

COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE BORROWERS[1]

TABLE LIV

MAIN LIBRARY

	Number	To Total Number of Persons (n=370) %	To Total Borrower's File (n=410) %
Male	144	38.9	35.1
Female	226	61.1	55.1
Total	370	100.0	90.2

TABLE LV

BOOKMOBILE

	Number	To Total BKM Sample (n=356) %
Male	91	25.6
Female	265	74.4
Total	356	100.0

---

1. Percentages may vary due to rounding error.

Comparison of Students[1]

Table LVI
MAIN LIBRARY

MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
No. of Students	To Total No. of Males (n=144) %	To Total No. of Students (n=217) %	No. of Students	To Total No. of Females (n=226) %	To Total No. of Students (n=217) %	No. of Students	To Total No. of Persons (n=370) %	To Total Borrower's File (n=410) %
90	62.5	41.5	127	56.2	58.5	217	58.7	52.9

Table LVII
BOOKMOBILE

MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL	
No. of Students	To Total No. of Males (n=91) %	To Total No. of Students (n=249) %	No. of Students	To Total No. of Females (n=265) %	To Total No. of Students (n=265) %	No. of Students	To Total Bookmobile Borrowers File (n=356) %
80	87.9	32.1	169	63.8	67.9	249	69.9

---

1. Percentages may vary due to rounding error.

STUDENTS[1]

	TABLE LVIII MAIN LIBRARY				TABLE LIX BOOKMOBILE		
	Number	Compared to Total Number of Students (n=217) %	Compared to Total Number of Persons (n=370) %	Compared to Total Borrower's File (n=410) %	Number	Compared to Total Number of Students (n=249) %	Compared to Total BKM Borrower's File (n=356) %
Elementary[2]							
Public	42	19.4	11.4	10.2	143	57.4	40.2
Parochial	23	10.6	6.2	5.6	19	7.6	5.3
Total	65	29.95	17.6	15.85	162	65.1	45.5
Junior High[3]							
Public	69	31.8	18.6	16.8	50	20.0	14.0
Parochial	4	1.8	1.1	0.9	28	11.2	7.9
Total	73	33.6	19.7	17.8	78	31.3	21.9
High School[4]							
Public	23	10.6	6.2	5.6	6	2.4	1.7
Parochial	11	5.1	3.0	2.7	0	0	0
Total	34	15.7	9.2	8.3	6	2.4	1.7
College[5]							
Total	33	15.2	8.9	8.1	3	1.2	1.1
Unknown	12	5.5	3.2	2.9	199	79.9	55.9
Total Number of Students in Public Schools[6]	134	61.8	36.2	32.7	47	18.9	13.2

1. Percentages may vary due to rounding error.
2. Kindergarten through 6th grade.
3. 7th through 9th grade.
4. 10th through 12th grade.
5. Two and four year institutions combined.
6. Includes Elementary, Junior and Senior High Schools only.

TABLE LX

NON RESIDENT BORROWERS AND REGISTRANTS

Number of Non-residents in Main Library Borrower's Sampling	Compared to Total Persons in Main Library (n=370) %	Compared to Total Main Library Borrower's File	Number of Non-residents in Bookmobile Sampling	Compared to Total Bookmobile Borrower's File (n=356) %	Number of Non-residents in Registration File	Compared to Registration File %
51	13.8	12.4	6	1.7	40	9.4

Source: Bookmobile Borrower's Sample.
Main Library Sample.
Registration Sample.

C. COMPARISON OF REGISTRATION AND BORROWER'S FILES

Reviewing Table LXI shows the distribution of registration and borrower's files. Considering adult males, there is not much difference between the registration file and the total persons in Main Library and Main Library borrower's files--a 0.3% and 3.2% difference, respectively. However, there is a 24.9% gap between the registration file and those adult males who use the Bookmobile. Comparing adult females between the registration and borrower's files does not reveal much diversity.

The total number of adults in the registration and borrower's files are within ± 7.5 percent points with one exception. The comparison between the registration file and Bookmobile borrower's file illustrates a 27.7% difference.

Juvenile males in the total persons in Main Library file and Main Library borrower's file are 4.7% and 5.5% below the 13.1% represented in the registration file. However, the Bookmobile borrower's file revealed a difference of 6.6% greater than the registration file. Viewing juvenile female illustrates similar patterns when comparing the total persons in Main Library file and Main Library borrower's file to the registration file. Juvenile females using the Bookmobile registered a 21.3% increase over the registration file. In all, juveniles comprise of 55.1% of the total Bookmobile borrower's file as contrasted to 27.2% of the registration file--a 27.9% difference. At the same time they represent 19.7% of the total persons in Main Library file and 17.8% of the total Main Library borrower's file.

Scanning Table LXII illustrates the difference between male and female registrants and borrowers. Females, in all cases, registered and borrowed more library materials than males. The greatest difference is the Bookmobile where there is a 48.8% gap between them.

TABLE LXI

Sex Distribution of Registration and Borrowers Files (Percentages only)[1]

	Registration File (n=426)	Total Persons In Main Library (n=370)	Total Main Library Borrower's File (n=410)	Total BKM Borrower's File (n=356)
Adult				
Male	30.8	30.5	27.6	5.9
Female	42.0	49.7	44.9	39.0
Total	72.8	80.3	72.4	44.9
Juvenile				
Male	13.1	8.4	7.5	19.7
Female	14.1	11.4	10.2	35.4
Total	27.2	19.7	17.8	55.1

1. Percentages may vary due to rounding error.

Source: Bookmobile Borrower's Sample.
Main Library Borrower's Sample.
Registration Sample.

TABLE LXII

Comparison of Male and Female Registrants and Borrowers (Percentages)[1]

	Registration File (n=426)	Total Persons in Main Library (n=370)	Total Main Library Borrowers File (n=410)	Total BKM Borrowers File (n=356)
Male	44	38.9	35.1	25.6
Female	56	61.1	55.1	74.4
Total	100.0	100.0	90.2	100.0

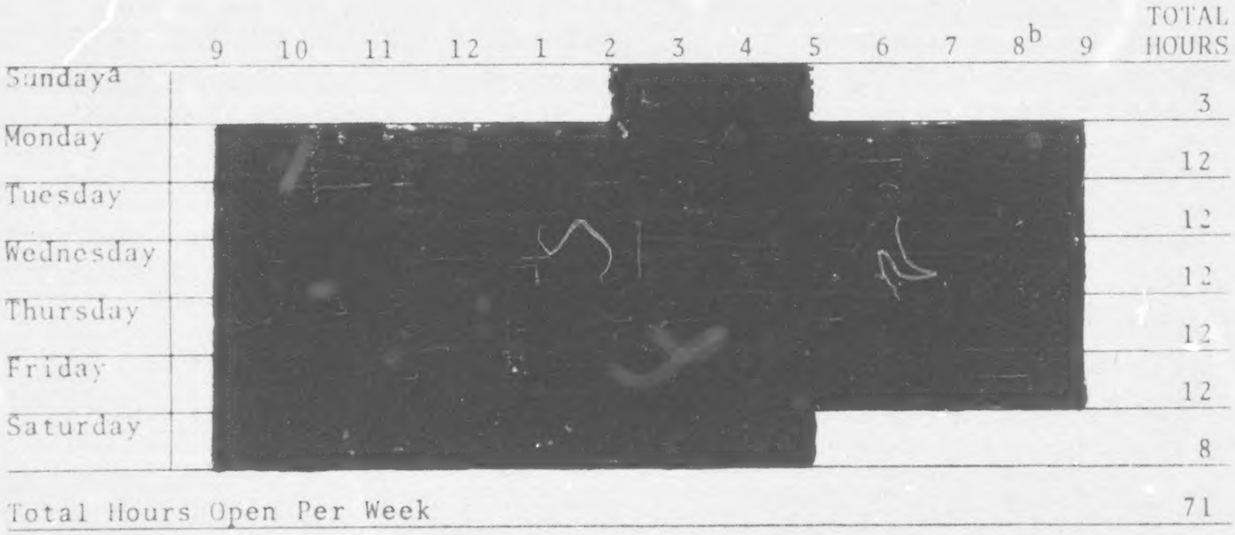
[1] Percentages may vary due to rounding error.

Source: Bookmobile Borrower's Sample.
Main Library Borrower's Sample.
Registration Sample.

LIBRARY SERVICES

A carefully planned range of services is necessary for the library to perform an important role in the community. It is necessary, therefore, to identify, describe, and analyze the various services which it provides. The services that will be discussed include: hours open for service, adult services, children's services, community services, technical services, and the library as a regional center.

FIGURE 1
MAIN LIBRARY SERVICE HOURS

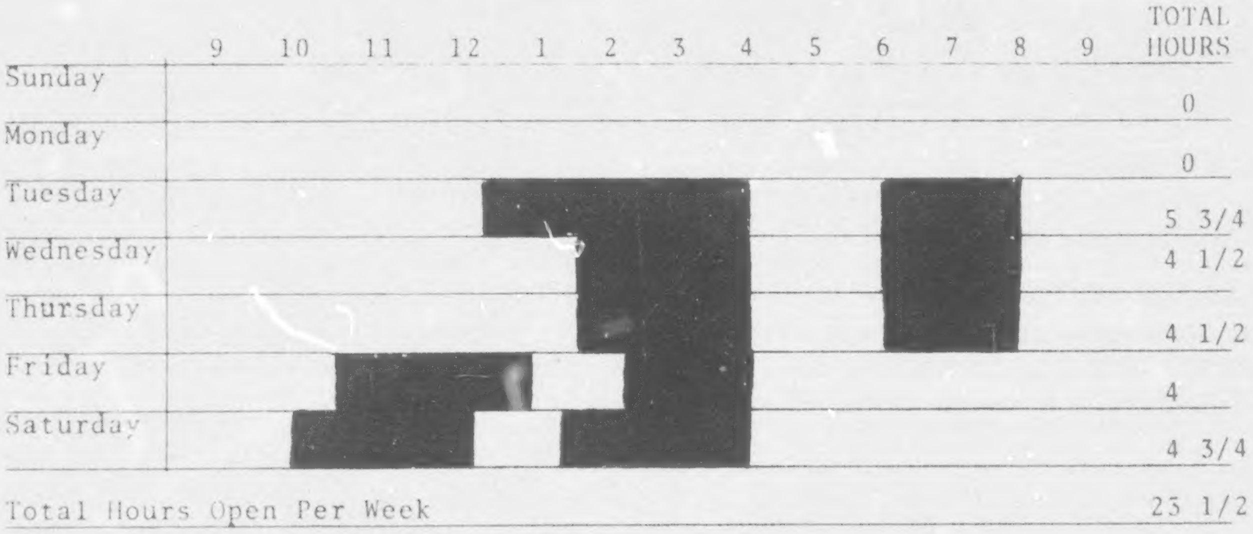


a. Library is not open on Sundays during July & August

b. Lincoln Room (Children's Room) closes at 8 p.m. when the Library is open until 9 p.m.

Illustrated in Figure 2 are the service hours of the Bookmobile which is in operation 23½ hours per week. This statistic includes travel time between scheduled stops. Lunch periods are not included because the Bookmobile is not in service during that time.

FIGURE 2
BOOKMOBILE HOURS
(Effective August 31, 1976)



Bookmobile hours differ during July & August because of changes in scheduling.

According to the American Library Association, community libraries serving 25,000 population and over shoud be open between 66 and 72 hours weekly.[1] It also recommends that a library "be open six days a week for the full range of services during morning, afternoon, and evening hours. Sunday service should be offered where local needs and conditions warrant."[2] At its Main Library, Pawtucket Public Library meets these guidelines, which includes 20 weekend hours allowing patrons who are employed and students of all ages to have a wide choice of times in which they may use many of the library's services.[3]

Public Services

Public Services consists of three departments: circulation, reference, and children's services. Presently, there are two coordinators supervising these departments. One coordinator is responsible for adult services which includes circulation and reference departments. While the other coordinator directs children's services (the Lincoln Room).

Adult Services

Adult services consists of two departments--circulation and reference. The circulation operation is carried out in two work areas on the main floor. The checking out of library materials is accomplished at the area closest to the main entrance and exit; other circulation procedures are carried out at a work station in front of the north balcony.

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[1] Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 (Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1967), pp. 65-66.

[2] Ibid., p. 30.

[3] Presently, there are no guidelines for Bookmobile service hours.

Thus, the circulation operation includes the following tasks:

1) charging out material to library patrons
2) checking in returned materials
3) returning materials to their proper places on the shelves
4) maintaining shelf order of books and periodicals
5) receiving and referring telephone calls; answer questions regarding open hours, schedules, and functions
6) receiving, routing and shelving of periodicals and newspapers
7) processing, searching, and notification of adult reserves
8) adult library material overdue procedures
9) issuing adult library cards.

Reference and information services includes:

1a) in house reference, readers' advisory, and research assistance services

b) telephone reference, readers' advisory, and referral services

c) information as to library and community activities

d) indirect reference services (e.g., bibliographies, indexes, reading and listening lists)

2) book and non-book selection and collection development of reference and adult circulating collections

3) support of public and private schools by providing services to students for homework assignments and projects

4) film cooperative circulation and control

5) formal and informal instruction in the use of the library (including the card catalog); public tours

6) assist in developing exhibits and programs, including special book displays

7) circulation control of audio cassettes

8) showing of video cassettes and television

9) development of vertical file containing newspaper clippings, pamphlets, pictures on various people and topics

10) maintenance of Reference Collection including telephone books and college catalog collections

11) providing photocopy service

12) servicing the listening center (phonograph and audio cassette players).

Children's Services

Children's Services (the Lincoln Room), which houses the children's collection, is located on the lower level of the building. Because of its location, the Lincoln Room is isolated from the "mainstream" of the library. Except for the final check-out function for materials, this department is a minature library in itself.

Some of the tasks, the Lincoln Room performs are:

1) providing its own vertical file
2) providing reference and reader's advisory services
3) filling juvenile reserve requests for itself and the Bookmobile
4) providing juvenile library card registration
5) sending out of overdue notices
6) providing publicity and advertising
7) setting up and running children's programs, in and out of the building
8) scheduling all programs held in building for children
9) filing its own catalog, withdrawing books, and withdrawing catalog cards
10) processing of children's periodicals for circulation from Lincoln Room and Bookmobile
11) circulating educational toys
12) selection of juvenile books, records, and cassettes
13) providing photocopy service.

The Lincoln Room is also active in providing story hours (in-house and in the community); lectures, and workshops. It sets up its own film programs and shows them. Monthly displays, exhibits, and own room decorations are conducted by Lincoln Room staff. Table LXIII illustrates its programming in Fiscal Year 1976.

TABLE LXIII

Programs Held	Times
Pre-school Story Hours held	41
Slater Park Story Hours	8 July, August
Crochet Classes, Beginners	6 July, August
Crochet Classes, Advanced	7 July, August
Drop-in Story Time	6 January, February
Summer Reading Game "Ring 'Round R.I." 590 reports were heard, 7 of these were taped	99 Enrolled, 76 Received certificates 57 Went on trip to R.I. Historical Society & First Baptist Meeting House
American Picnic (Young People's School for Performing Arts)	1 August
Juggling (Children's Book Weed)	1 October
Special Story Telling DSLS	2 February
Dental Health Week	1 February Awards
Games Day	1 March
Special Films	2 March

Paper Back Book Swap 607 books exchanged

Tin Man Needs a Heart Received 587 hearts during February

Green dots for Shamrocks for luck over your house in March: over 300 dots for Community Survey project.

Disney Films 12.

Nursery Schools at the Library

Pawtucket Day Nursery
Puss 'N Boots
Smithfield Avenue
Pied Piper
Head Start
Salvation Army

Mrs. Baron visited 3 Nursery Schools (2 Pied Piper, 1 Head Start).

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Services strives to incorporate the library and its services into the consciousness of Pawtucket residents. Programs, exhibits, and displays are designed for their timeliness and offered with a view towards the specific interests and varied educational backgrounds of all age groups. Table LXIV describes the responsibilities of the Community Services.

In Fiscal Year 1976, efforts were concentrated on developing working relationships with City agencies and community representatives. The department also continues its regularly scheduled programs of extension services, public relations and liaison with Friends of the Library.

TABLE LXIV

Community Services Responsibilities

A. Library Extension services
   1. Bookmobile Service
   2. Home Services*
   3. Rotating Paperback collection (e.g. at Memorial Hospital).

B. Programs
   1. Originates and develops library sponsored programs, those scheduled on a regular basis as well as special programs.
   2. Coordinates library sponsored programs and meetings with those sponsored by community organizations and other agencies.
   3. Coordinates adult, childrens and Northern Interrelated Library Systems programs.

C. Develops and schedules monthly displays and exhibits.

D. Public Relations
   1. Writes and prints monthly newsletter, THE COLUMN.
   2. Attends appropriate community wide meetings.
   3. Prepares and circulates newspaper, radio and TV publicity.
   4. Plans and participates in taping weekly radio program for WGNG.
   5. Schedules films for nursing homes and weekend films in library.
   6. Designs, prints and distributes flyers, bookmarks, booklists, etc., for programs, exhibits and general information.
   7. Designs and hangs posters and signs directed toward library publicity and public information.

E. Schedules use of meeting rooms for library, school tours, community organizations, other agencies and programs, and maintains calendar for same.

F. Maintains liaison with Friends of the Library.
   1. Attends meetings
   2. Participates in programming and scheduling as library representative.
   3. Does clerical and secretarial procedures.

G. Audio-visual Production
   1. Photography
   2. Graphics
   3. Videotaping
   4. Videocassette recording
   5. Slide-tape productions
   6. Film & equipment maintenance
   7. Equipment instruction and acquisition

*Home Services provides home delivery of the library's collection of books, cassettes and cassettes players, films, foreign language books, some periodicals, pictures, records, toys and large print books. Reference service and reader's advisory service are also provided. Home delivery is available, free of charge, to any Pawtucket resident of any age in private homes, housing for the elderly, nursing and convalescent homes who is physically unable to come to the library for a month or longer.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Technical Services is an indirect service that is an essential function for preparing library materials for patron use. At Pawtucket Public Library, this includes:

1) Acquisitions of book and non-book materials
2) Cataloging and classification
    a) catalog card production
    b) labelling, pocketing, and jacketing
3) Repairing, rejacketing, and relabelling
4) Bindery preparation and control procedure
5) Public catalog filing and maintenance
6) Shelf list filing
7) Discarding of books and non-book materials
8) Reclassifying of books and non-book materials
9) Duplicate exchange mailings.

Note: All departments maintain statistical records, and issue monthly and annual reports.

The Pawtucket Public Library as a Regional Center

In September 1965, the standards for the Interrelated Library System of Rhode Island were set by the Department of State Library Services. With the signing of the legislation in April 1967, the library regionalization program was established. On July 1, 1967, the Pawtucket Public Library was designated a Regional Library and placed the Northern Regional Office within the confines of its building.

The Northern Interrelated Library System serves public, school, college, and special libraries located in twelve northern Rhode Island cities and towns having a population of 317,000. These libraries are joined together in a library network in order to provide more library materials and services to more people at the least possible cost. The Northern System is sponsored by the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services and is supported by state and federal funds. This cooperative exists to assist in the development of library services to northern Rhode Island by augmenting local collections, encouraging library development, developing cooperative plans, and by providing better communication among all libraries.

Services provided by the Northern Interrelated Library System includes:

interlibrary loan
reference service
consultation service
programming service
a cooperative collections project (selective acquisitions)
a periodicals on microfilm cooperative

a newsletter

delivery service to public, high school, and college libraries

exhibiting of materials

workshops

booklists

promotional materials

rotating collections

circulating art collection (paintings and posters)

audio-visual equipment loan

Senior Awareness Program.[1]

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[1] The Senior Awareness Program is a service of the Northern Interrelated Library System; operating out of the Pawtucket Public Library. The purpose of the Program is to supply library materials and film programs to the confined elderly in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes in the cities and townships of Northern Rhode Island. To serve the great variety of interests these people have, many different types of materials are needed from simple puzzles with large pieces for those affected with shaking palms to books in Italian, Polish, or French for the aged immigrant. In addition to the direct service to these individuals, Senior Awareness encourages the development of programs to serve these individuals, Senior Awareness encourages the development of programs to serve the elderly on the part of each community library, and serves as an advocate for "senior" library needs on both regional and state levels.

In its first year and one half, the Senior Awareness Program has been funded through (1) the United Way, (2) the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services, (3) the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts, and (4) the Northern Interrelated Library's Regional Office. Presently, the Program has funding only through mid-April, and this funding is in state funds from the Regional Office which had previously been allocated to the Pawtucket Public Library's materials budget--a 14.3% reduction in its materials budget.

In addition to the Northern Regional Library in Pawtucket, there is the Principal Library at Providence and three other regional libraries.[2] Through this system, deliveries of films, print and nonprint materials, and intralibrary communications are funnelled or exchanged among the libraries of the entire State.

The Systems Office of the Providence Public Library fills the requests that the four regional offices are unable to provide from their collections. A teletype system links the Rhode Island Department of State library Services, Providence Public Library, the four regional offices, and three academic libraries (University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and Brown University).[3]

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[2] The three other regional libraries are: Barrington Public Library (headquarters of the Island Interrelated Library System); Warwick Public Library (headquarters of the Western Interrelated Library System); and Westerly Public Library (headquarters of the South County Interrelated Library System).

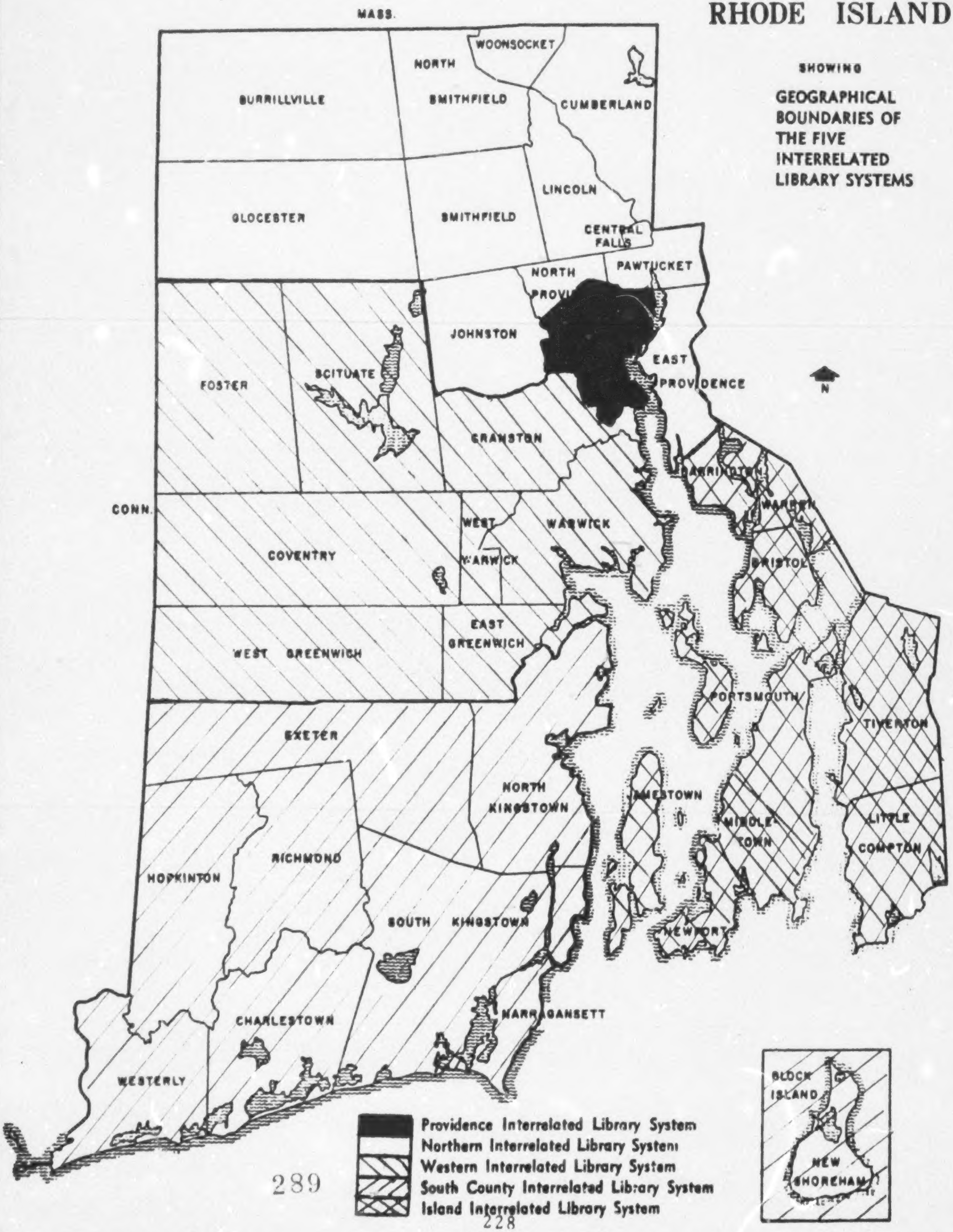
[3] The cost of the teletype system is assumed by the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services.

MAP K

MAP OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SHOWING

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE FIVE INTERRELATED LIBRARY SYSTEMS


MASS.
WOONSOCKET
NORTH SMITHFIELD
BURRILLVILLE
CUMBERLAND
LINCOLN
GLOCESTER
SMITHFIELD
CENTRAL FALLS
NORTH PROVI
PAWTUCKET
JOHNSTON
EAST PROVIDENCE
N
FOSTER
SCITUATE
CRANSTON
BARRINGTON
WARREN
CONN.
WEST WARWICK
WARWICK
COVENTRY
BRISTOL
EAST GREENWICH
WEST GREENWICH
PORTSMOUTH
TIVERTON
EXETER
NORTH KINGSTOWN
JAMESTOWN
MIDDLETOWN
LITTLE COMPTON
HOPKINTON
RICHMOND
SOUTH KINGSTOWN
NEWPORT
CHARLESTOWN
NARRAGANSETT
WESTERLY
BLOCK ISLAND
NEW SHOREHAM
■ Providence Interrelated Library System
☐ Northern Interrelated Library System
▨ Western Interrelated Library System
▨ South County Interrelated Library System
▩ Island Interrelated Library System

Relationships With Other Library Agencies

The Rhode Island Film Cooperative, with its headquarters at the Warwick Public Library, lends 16mm sound film to public and college libraries which pay an assessment for such services. These libraries, of which Pawtucket is one, offer the films free of charge to organized groups and individual patrons.[1]

In addition, the Pawtucket Public Library is an institutional member of the Rhode Island Library Association, the New England Library Association, and the American Library Association.

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[1] The Northern Interrelated Library Service delivers these films to public and college libraries throughout its region, at no charge to the Rhode Island Film Cooperative.

Part IV

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Between the different City departments and agencies, there should be more cooperation and coordination. A newsletter of some sort, coming from the Mayor's Office periodically, would be most helpful in avoiding needless duplication of effort.

2. The Library should continue providing children's programs. 23.1% of the City's population are between the ages of 0 to 13, according to the 1970 Census.(p.19) However, more emphasis should be placed on elderly programs. Home Services and Senior Awareness Program should be expanded to serve the 10,889 persons (14.1%) of the City's population who are 65 years or older.

At the same time, the Library should continue to provide sufficient programming for those persons in the 20-44 age category which the City is vigorously striving to keep.

3. The Pawtucket Public Library should remember these factors when it is considering future programming.

a) Its community is basically a "blue collar" working community--60.1% of the total labor force is composed of "blue collar" workers. (pp. 27-28)

b) Median school years completed by Pawtucket residents over 25 years old is 10.6 years as compared to 11.6 for the state of Rhode Island and 12.2 for the United States. (p. 32)

c) Manufacturing still is the primary industry in the City. According to an Index of Impact which is based upon the percentage of all jobs and all wages generated by 4 activity areas (manufacturing, retailing, service and wholesale), manufacturing's contribution to the Pawtucket economy was 71.25% in 1972. (pp. 92-93)

d) Only 11.4% of the adult population have attended at least one year of college--manufacturing jobs do not require a strong emphasis on formal education. (p. 32)

e) The median income for the City is $9,265 in 1969 as compared to Rhode Island's median level of $9,736 and the U.S. median level of $9,590. (p. 21)

f) Foreign born persons living in Pawtucket are 11.3% of the City's total population as compared to 8.5% of the Prov-War-Pawt S.M.S.A. (p. 37). This is especially true for Portuguese and Hispanic speaking peoples. (p. 38)

g) The population density is 8,748 persons per square mile. (p. 76)

h) The median age of Pawtucket residents is 34.5 as compared to 30.3 for the state and 28.0 for the U.S. in 1970. (p. 51)

i) Located in Census Tract 149, the Library is situated in the Central Business District of the City. The Library should review closely three segments of its population.
   (1) Its "Inner City" population consisting of Census Tracts 149, 151, 152, 160 and 161.
   (2) Areas surrounding the "Inner City"--Census Tracts 150, 153, 154, 164, 166, 167 and 171.
   (3) Its more suburban population on the out skirts of the City--Census Tracts 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 163, 156, 168, 169 and 170. (pp. 6, 10, 12, 13, 17-18, 23-24, 25, 33-34, 38-39, 42-43 and 47-49)

j) Unemployment will remain a dominant factor in the City's future. (p. 56-57)

4. The Library should continue its active interest providing cultural activities for the City. However, more cooperation should be sought from other cultural groups throughout the City especially the Pawtucket Community Arts Council. (pp. 121-122)

5. If expansion at the Main Library does occur, strong consideration should be given to better facilities for the performing arts. There is a definite need in the City for a 200-250 person capacity auditorium with adequate stage and backstage space for use as a recital hall, small theatrical productions, and so forth.

6. The Library should continue to work with other social groups and organizations throughout the City, Blackstone Valley, and the State.

7. The Pawtucket Public Library should address itself to the question: Can they adequately serve its community with one Main Library and one Bookmobile?

Vast changes have occurred in the Slater Community Development Area (Downtown Pawtucket) in the past fifteen (15) years, especially with the Pawtucket Mall now almost a reality. However, the Main Library, located in Downtown Pawtucket, suffers from two important problems:

(1) the lack of parking for patrons, and
(2) the lack of sufficient space for continued growth within the current building.

Hopefully, the parking facility that is scheduled to be constructed on the corners of Park Place and Main Street will alleviate this first problem.

The approximate 16,000 square feet (p. 142) is inadequate space for the Main Library to continue servicing its community in its present capacity. Additional space is needed not only to house more volumes of books but, also, added room for patron and staff members. Not to be forgotten, the Library is also the headquarters for the Northern Interrelated Library System which serves a population of 317,000 in twelve northern Rhode Island cities and towns.

If adequate provisions are made to alleviate these two problem areas, the community would be adequately served provided some changes be made in the operation of the Bookmobile.

7a. It is recommended that the Bookmobile be moved from Community Services to Public Services. Working closely with the circulation department (department of Public Services), a double charging system should be instituted to reduce the number of unavailable books to patrons. (pp. 181-182) Added benefits also would include: a better book collection and its constant rotation; and the ability to increase the Bookmobile's service hours to the public. (p. 215)

Unless these conditions are met, the Pawtucket Public Library must study the establishment of a branch library (preferably in the Darlington Area) to allow the Bookmobile added flexibility in other City neighborhoods and to relieve pressure off the Main Library.

8. It is recommended that the Pawtucket Public Library's Board of Trustees develop more specific goals and objectives of library services than the ones described in the Procedures Manual. (Pt. III, pp. 1-3) Too many questions (about the existence of the Library and its service and programs) are left unanswered by such broad and all encompassing statements. (p. 149)

Working closely with the Director, the Board of Trustees will be able to develop goals and objectives that will aid in the continued development and growth of the Library.

The Library will, also, prove without any difficulty its existence--the need for its programs and services to the community--especially during this era of public accountability and scrutiny.

9. The role of Regional Services should be reviewed to determine whether or not it should remain in its present position in the Library (an autonomous department) or be treated the same as the 4 other library departments.

10. More emphasis should be placed on greater efficient and effective use of personnel especially in the circulation department. It is recommended that the Library investigate the use of a circulation system that is less labor intensive. Thereby, the Library would be able to provide more services in other areas--Senior Awareneds, Home Services, Bookmobile, Reference and so forth. Also, the system would reduce the number of books unaccounted for as shown in the shelf list sampling. (pp. 181-182)

11. It is recommended that the Library make a concerted effort to increase the number of volumes of books in the collection (pp. 167-168) Table XL and Chart 3 (pp. 173 & 174) illustrate that 1965-1968 imprint dates are very prevalent. More recent imprint dates, however, are lacking.

11a. When increasing the number of volumes, greater emphasis should be place on the composition of the collection. Policies should be set to guide the growth of the collection.

12. The Library should continue its pioneering attitude in the library field with the use of non-book materials to serve its many publics.

13. It is recommended that the juvenile books be entered in the main floor (adult) card catalog. Too often patrons are frustrated when they are forced to use two card catalogs. Also, Adult Services would know what information is available in the Lincoln Room without the needless wasting of the patron's and librarian's time.

14. The Library should study the feasibility of instituting a charge out point in the Lincoln Room unless future plans suggest its removal to another location.

15. The Library should actively go to the schools (parochial and public) throughout the City, especially at the elementary and junior high school levels, to expose the students to the Library and its many services and functions.

16. It is recommended that a communications channel of some sort be investigated to allow Bookmobile immediate reference and informational assistance from the Reference Department at the Main Library.

17. Bookmobile stops--present and future--should be studied more carefully. The Bookmobile and Main Library should complement not compete against each other.

18. More consideration should be given to parochial school stops as well as public school Bookmobile stops.

19. Increased attention should be focused on the needs of the Portuguese and Hispanic speaking residents of the City. Library personnel should learn the "basics" of these languages in order to gain their confidence.

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